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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

Saudia returns victims' luggage

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Aug. 24 — Only luggage belonging to the 32 Iranian pilgrim victims of the Saudia Airline disaster at Riyadh Airport last week was delivered Sunday to representatives of the Iranian Embassy, sources close to Saudia said Sunday.

The luggage had arrived ahead of the TriStar which burned out of control after an emergency landing last Tuesday, killing all 301 passengers and crew aboard.

Unofficial reports said a third gas stove — in addition to two already located on board the TriStar — was found in the Iranian luggage.

Traditionally, pilgrims have carried portable gas stoves with them to prepare their daily meals. However, officials have regretted this action since it is a source of problem with safety practices.

The luggage of other victims of the fire is expected to be delivered within one week, sources said.

The bodies of 60 victims of the disaster have been buried, officials reported Sunday. Those buried include 18 non-Saudis who died in the plane accident. After "thorough" identification, the bodies were delivered to their families, said Dr. Ishaq Khabashiki, director of the Riyadh Central Hospital.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Ministry of Defense and Aviation Saturday criticized some press reports of the airport accident, saying that they were not precise or consistent with what really happened last Tuesday. The investigation of the disaster continues, and the findings will be made public in a detailed statement, the spokesman said.

The Royal Palace Saturday received more cables of condolences addressed to King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd, regarding the TriStar victims.

Israel gives 'go ahead' for \$700m canal

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (R) — The Israeli cabinet agreed Sunday to go with a plan to build a canal linking the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean, cabinet sources said. The canal, which will cost around \$700 million, will run for about 100 kilometers from the Gaza Strip to the southern end of the Dead Sea near Masada.

The cabinet rejected a longer route which would have avoided territory occupied by Israel in the 1967 war.

Finance ministry director-general Yuval Ne'eman, who chaired the special committee investigating the project, said he expected work to start within two years and the canal to be completed by the end of the decade.

The canal's waters will drop some 40 meters in their journey from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, the lowest point on the earth's crust.

Four hydro-electric turbines are expected to be built near the Dead Sea to tap the power generated by the downward rush of water. The waters will also be used to supply industrial cooling plants and may be used to build solar energy plants.

Several experts have raised ecological objections to the canal which they say could destroy the Dead Sea's micro-flora. Members of the opposition Labor Party say the canal could bring Israel into political conflict with Jordan.

The canal is expected to raise the water level of the Dead Sea, forcing readjustments to Israel and Jordan's mineral mining works on its shores.



VISIT: North Yemen President Ali Abdullah Saleh arrived in Taif Sunday on an official visit to the Kingdom. He was received by King Khaled and senior Saudi Arabian officials.

In Taif

Khaled meets Ali Saleh

By a Staff Writer

TAIF, Aug. 24 — President Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen arrived here Sunday evening on an official visit to the Kingdom for talks on bilateral relations. He was received by King Khaled, Crown Prince Fahd, other dignitaries and senior officials. Ali said he hoped for even stronger relations between Saudi Arabia and his country.

Ali is on his third visit to the Kingdom since becoming head of state of the Yemen Arab Republic. Both countries have maintained close relations.

The Kingdom provides annual aid to North Yemen, making it the only country to receive regular assistance from Saudi Arabia.

Nearly one million North Yemenis work in the Kingdom as well. Other forms of economic cooperation includes Saudi Arabian aid for schools, roads, mosques,

waterworks and hospitals. A joint ministerial committee meets twice a year to review the results of such cooperation and draws up plans for new projects. Prince Sulhan, the defense minister, represents Saudi Arabia on the committee.

The president was accompanied by Dr. Hassan Makki, deputy premier for foreign affairs and minister of foreign affairs, Muhammad Ahmad Al Asbahi, minister of health, Col. Mujahed Abu Shawarab, deputy premier for internal affairs, Sheikh Abdullah Hussain Al Abmar, chief of the Hashed tribal confederation, the largest in the country, and also a member of the people's assembly.

President Ali said he was pleased to visit the Kingdom at King Khaled's invitation. He commended the efforts of the Kingdom in Yemen and in the service of the Arabs and world peace.

Pakistan troop deal denied

RIYADH, Aug. 24 (SPA) — The government has denied reports it negotiated with Pakistan for a military division to be stationed in Saudi Arabia in exchange for one billion dollars in financial aid.

An authoritative source Saturday night said that Pakistani military specialists and technicians were working in this country under a 1967 cooperation agreement covering

ing military training and exchange of experts.

"Nothing new was going on," the source added, and there was "no tie" between the 1967 accord and Saudi Arabian financial aid to Pakistan.

The source described Pakistan as a brother Islamic country with which Saudi Arabia has maintained friendly relations for a long time.

Morocco welcomes call for Jihad

RIYADH, Aug. 24 (SPA) — King Hassan of Morocco welcomed the call for Jihad issued by King Khaled recently, according to Morocco's ambassador here, Muhammad Al Arabi Al Alami. King Hassan also recognizes the need to reorganize and normalize inter-Arab relations, the ambassador said.

Al Alami said the King Khaled's appeal comes at a time of real need for Arab solidarity, which is vital for the holy war to confront Israel's challenges. The ultimate challenge came he said, when Israel proclaimed

Jerusalem its capital.

"The prince's appeal is a new foundation for building Arab and Islamic confrontation (forces) to the Zionist challenges and Israeli intransigence," said Al Alami. He urged to all Arabs and Muslims to support the call, for it would rebuild their "glory and dignity."

The Jerusalem committee which met in Morocco recently under King Hassan has reaffirmed the need for the holy war because nothing else would be effective, Al Alami said.

Israeli artillery pounds south

Arafat: U.S. fuels fire in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Aug. 24 (AP) — Palestinian commando leader Yasser Arafat says the U.S. has given Israel the "green light" to crush commando strongholds in South Lebanon, the Palestinian news agency reported.

The agency quoted Arafat Saturday as speaking after a meeting of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Executive Committee, the commando group's highest policy-making body. Arafat blames the committee.

Arafat accused the U.S. of placing arms at Israel's disposal. He said "the latest Israeli aggression is a link in the chain of the Zionist-isolationist conspiracy, to which Washington has given the green light and aims at crushing the Palestinian revolution,

the Lebanese movement and the Arab nation as a whole in an attempt to impose the Camp David conspiracy and the autonomy scheme."

The U.S. State Department has expressed concern over the past week's Israeli raids on South Lebanon, but has not condemned them.

Palestinians and their Lebanese nationalist allies in South Lebanon have been the targets of Israeli air and land attacks for the past five days. The commandos bombarded northern Israel with rockets on three days.

Farouk Kaddoumi, chief of the foreign affairs department of PLO, meanwhile says Israel is planning to invade the whole of southern Lebanon soon to crush the com-

In commando bomb

One Israeli killed, 12 wounded

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (AP) — A bomb exploded in a gas station near Jerusalem Sunday, killing one Israeli and wounding 12 others, police said. The victim, who was not immediately identified, died in hospital few hours after the explosion, the second bombing of the day. On Sunday morning a bomb exploded near a soldiers' hitchhiking station at the western entrance to Jerusalem.

According to reports from the scene, the "Fateh" bomb was hidden in a trash bin in gas station just off the main highway 10 miles outside Jerusalem. The explosion damaged two nearby cars and caused a fire in the station which was extinguished later.

The blast set off panic among a group of tourists who stopped at the station, located between the Arab village of Abu Gosh and the Jewish Moshav Neve Ilan.

Palestinian guerrilla organizations claimed responsibility for both bombings, and police

warned the public to be on alert against sabotage attempts.

Israel army radio reported that police were looking for a suspicious vehicle spotted near the scene of both blasts.

In Damascus, a military spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization Sunday claimed responsibility for the two bomb attacks. The spokesman, cited by Wafa, the Palestinian information agency, said that "many soldiers" had been wounded in the explosions.

The spokesman added that Palestinian units operating in the interior of the occupied territories had recently received instructions to "strike at vital objectives of the Israeli army."

He stated that seven Israeli soldiers were wounded when a bomb put a petrol station ablaze near the Arab village of Abu Gosh, just off the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway.

Thorn leaves W. Europe seeks role for peace

By Nigel Harvey

JEDDAH, Aug. 24 — Gaston Thorn, the chairman of the EEC ministerial council seeking a way out of the Middle East deadlock, left Saudi Arabia Sunday for Italy after a day of talks with Crown Prince Fahd and Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal.

Thorn Luxembourg foreign minister was sent by European Economic Community to discuss with Arab countries European initiatives for peace. He said Europe is reluctant to align itself with either side in the region's conflicts.

"We want to get involved in peace," said Thorn at Jeddah airport. "We want to find a solution for lasting peace. But we want to be in the middle."

"Not too much importance should be attached to words," said Thorn, who cautioned against the use of rhetoric which often develops into exaggerated moves. The risk that both sides "then visualize realities that are not the same" could thus emerge.

The EEC representative was referring to changes in the Middle East scene following Israel's decision to make Jerusalem its capital, and the Arab and Muslim reaction led by Crown Prince Fahd's call for a holy war.

Thorn stressed that European capitals had condemned the Israeli move. He said it was "dangerous" and could create "a certain polarization" in the conflict. He saw Europe telling Israel, "You cannot change the course of history."

Saudi Arabia wants Europe to assume a direct role in the peace process, he said, adding that Riyadh still viewed the joint EEC declaration as far too weak.

Thorn will report to the EEC foreign ministers on his fact-finding mission next month, when a European initiative could be forthcoming. He did not say what form Europe's plan might take, however.

But he did say a lasting solution would materialize if two principles would appeal to both sides. One is the return of the occupied territories. The second, he said, is self-determination for all parties in the region, including the Palestinians.

Thorn arrived in Saudi Arabia, from Kuwait. Prior to his visit there, he had been to Tunisia, Lebanon, Israel, Syria, Jordan and Iraq. From Italy he'll visit the United States and Egypt on his peace seeking jaunt.

Kuwait, Tunisia form \$380m investment bank

KUWAIT, Aug. 24 (AP) — Kuwait and Tunisia have signed an agreement to set up a joint \$380 million investment bank, acting manager of state for cabinet affairs Jasssem Al-Marzouk announced Sunday. Marzouk said Finance Minister Abdul Rahman Atiqi signed the agreement during his visit to Tunis earlier in the week.

Israel denounces U.S. abstention

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (AP) — The Israeli cabinet Sunday denounced the United States for failing to block a U.N. Security Council resolution on Jerusalem, which it called a "surrender to pressure of oil blackmail."

In a statement read to reporters by Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the cabinet called the American abstention last Wednesday "amazing" in view of Secretary of State Edmond Muskie's strong speech against the resolution to the council.

The cabinet took no practical steps to protest the resolution, although some sources have suggested that Begin would transfer his office to the annexed Arab sector of Jerusalem as a direct reaction to the council's resolution condemning Israeli actions in the holy city.

Cabinet secretary Aryeh Naor said Begin still planned to move his office "at the appropriate time," but the issue was not discussed at Sunday's regular cabinet meeting. From Israel's viewpoint the cabinet statement closed the subject on the resolution.

The Security Council voted 14-0 with only the United States abstaining to require countries to evacuate their embassies from Jerusalem. All but 8 countries maintain their embassies in Tel Aviv.

So far five Latin American nations have announced they are moving their missions to Tel Aviv.

Begin said the U.S. vote was all the more surprising in view of "clear pledges in the

United States to transfer the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem."

Begin apparently was referring to past platform promises by Democratic and Republican parties. The U.S. government has taken no clear positions on moving its embassy to Jerusalem.

Begin said "Israel rejects and condemns" the resolution, a decision made possible by the abstention of the representative of the United States.

"This was a surrender to oil blackmail. We regret that friendly countries have decided to transfer their embassies," Begin made it clear Israel would ignore the U.N. action. "The people of Israel does not need the recognition of the Security Council more the agreement of its members for Jerusalem to be the capital of the Jewish state."

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said in an interview published Sunday in an Israeli newspaper that the Israeli stand on Jerusalem was an obstacle that had to be overcome before the suspended Palestinian autonomy talks could be resumed.

But Sadat's next letter to Begin would contain a renewed call for a Camp David-style summit meeting after the American election in November, the newspaper reported.

Sadat told *Maariv* that until then, he would ask Begin to continue quiet diplomacy to get stalled Palestinian autonomy talks rolling again.

Syrian, Israeli planes clash; one shot down

DAMASCUS, Aug. 24 (AP) — Syria conceded one MIG-21 jet fighter was shot down in a dogfight with Israeli warplanes over southern Lebanon on Sunday.

An army communique broadcast by Syrian radio said an Israeli jet was hit in the air battle that occurred during an Israeli air raid on Palestinian refugee camps.

The aerial clash came as tensions were high on the Israel-Lebanon 1948 ceasefire line. An Israeli air and land force attacked Palestinian targets in an area north of the truce line last Tuesday, and artillery duels followed until Saturday night.

Kuwait parliament to hold meeting

KUWAIT, Aug. 24 (AP) — Kuwaiti ruler Sheikh Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah Sunday called on parliament to convene for the first time since it was dissolved on Aug. 29, 1976 the Kuwaiti news agency Kuna reported. The National Assembly is to meet before the end of February, the ruler said in a decree.

The news agency quoted the acting minister of state for the cabinet, Education minister Jasssem Al-Marzouk, as saying the meeting would be preceded by a cabinet meeting to discuss the electoral law, the number of constituencies, and the electoral list.



EMBLEMATIC POLITICS: Buttons bearing the slogan "Democrats for Reagan '80" are appearing in the Washington area, adorned with stars, some of them the six-pointed Magen David variety. Furthermore the buttons are blue and white, the colors of Israel's flag. Whatever one's choice in November, it's a comfort to know that a Jewish star, rather than an Arab crescent is still considered by some to be an American political asset.



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Local scholars compare policies

Rectors to hold Manila talks

JEDDAH, Aug. 24 (SPA) — Dr. Abdullah Omar Nassif, rector of King Abdul Aziz University, flew to Manila Sunday to attend a conference of rectors throughout the world. The conference begins Thursday.

The rectors of King Faisal, Riyadh and Petroleum and Minerals Universities left on a separate flight Saturday to brief the conference on the Kingdom's academic policies. The ten-day conference will deal with the status of universities throughout the world and compare educational guidelines, policies and programs. The conference is held once every five years.

Meanwhile, Dr. Joseph Wilson, president of Portland University, Saturday paid a visit

to King Abdul Aziz University here for talks with various faculty deans and other officials on cooperation between the two universities. Sunday he visited the Saline Water Conversion Corporation, and on Wednesday he will visit the Information Ministry here.

In other university developments, Riyadh University intends to recruit personnel from Switzerland and West Germany to run King Khalid teaching hospital.

As work on the hospital is nearing completion, the university sent Dr. Hassan Abdullah Kamel, medicine faculty dean to Switzerland and Germany in the past few days to contract with a full team of nurses, technicians and doctors.

Meanwhile, a delegation representing Ohio University arrived in Riyadh Saturday for talks with Riyadh University officials on promoting cooperation and exchange of expertise.

The delegation is here on the invitation of Riyadh University, and was received at the airport by Dr. Mansour Al-Turki, the university's rector and other officials.

Riyadh University's Faculty of Medicine is involved in organizing a higher studies childrens medicine program in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. The program aims at improving childrens divisions in the Kingdom's hospitals and maternity and childrens care centers, an official of the Ministry of Health said Sunday.

The official said the last day for receiving applications to enrol the program will be Tuesday. The study period will be one year, after which graduates will be given diplomas in childrens medicine. Conditions for admission include one year service in childrens divisions in hospitals or childrens clinics. Applicants should give guarantees for working in childrens divisions after graduating.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education called on graduates of English language teachers training program for the year 1979-80 not appointed yet to report to the ministry. They were asked to bring their graduation documents so that their appointment formalities would proceed.

Gulf states give approval for U.N. aid

KUWAIT, Aug. 24 (SPA) — The Gulf states have given tentative agreement for assistance to the United Nations' Childrens Fund and other United Nations' organizations through a project to be named temporarily as the Independent Financial Body of Gulf States, according to Prince Talal bin Abdul Aziz, assistant secretary general for UNICEF.

Prince Talal said before departing Kuwait Saturday that Iraq, Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait agreed in principle to establish the project. He was authorized to discuss the project with these countries ambassadors in the Kingdom. The project aims at serving humanity featured in the family, he said.

Prince Talal's talks with the Ruler of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah and Crown Prince Sheikh Saad Al-Abdullah Al-Sabah involved projects that could be presented by UNICEF or other United Nations humanitarian organizations for Gulf states, Arab countries and the developing countries.



Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail

Aba Al-Khail returns

TAIF, Aug. 24 (SPA) — Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail returned here from Ankara Saturday evening after discussing cooperation in various areas with Premier Soliman Demirel and Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin.

Aba Al-Khail, who arrived in Ankara from Tunis Friday evening after leading the Kingdom's delegation to the Arab Finance and Economy Ministers Conference, also conferred with Foreign Minister Khairuddin Erkman.

The minister also signed a \$250 million credits agreement in the context of Turkey's economic rescue program. The credit brings to \$500 million the total Saudi Arabian aid commitment to Turkey. Last year the Saudi Development Fund extended a \$250 million loan to help that country's troubled economy.

comment

By Nasser Al-Qarawi
Al Riyadh

Routine and slow production in government departments needs to be seriously studied to know the real causes for such tendencies and to find remedies for their elimination.

The administrative procedure inside any government office needs technique and modernization in the method of work. The development process along with economic, scientific and cultural growth requires modernization of administration in an advanced stage of work with a specific quality and quantity of personnel.

In the present set-up, the administrative machinery needs to take radical action as provides the actual foundation stone in the edifice of a comprehensive development activity in the country. Any administrative organization, in its capacity as a basic development factor needs a process of development and assessment from time to time. The components of a good development never would be complete unless stress is laid on administrative modernization. Such development in administrative machinery has not, however, taken place in the development process of this country.

We would like to stress to the Civil Service Board, the General Administration of Administrative Reform of the Ministry of Finance, the Institute of Public Administration and other responsible circles that we do not need long queues of manpower as much as we require quality workers. Perhaps an erroneous administration would require a horde of workers, despite the fact that we are in need of quality more than quantity for various reasons. I only wish these sectors understood the situation in its proper perspective.

Special grasses offer chance to develop desert pastures

Special to Arab News

BAHRAIN, Aug. 24 — Australian specialization and experience in techniques for turning deserts into pastures have a special appeal for countries like Saudi Arabia.

Through time, Australians have developed specialized techniques for ploughing and seeding, which are used for regeneration and dust-control programs. One of the more suitable varieties of grasses for the Arabian Gulf is the Western Australian. It is the most drought tolerant of the perennial buffal grasses and grows to heights of between 30 and 60 centimeters with dense fine-leaved tillers.

In Australia, it grows in rainfall areas as low as 150 mm to 650 mm in zones ranging from latitude 15 degrees south to about 30 degrees south. It grows well with either winter or summer rainfall and is reasonably frost tolerant.

Birdwood is a hunch-type grass which normally grows from 30 cms to 150 cms high. It is similar in appearance to buffal grass but

its purple seed has short, stiff teeth instead of fine bristle. This results in more efficient seeding or drill sowing.

It responds well in areas of limited rainfall because seed can be produced with a month of germination. The grass will also flourish in belts with as much as 850 mm of rainfall and it grows well with fertilizer.

Rainfall areas of 750 mm are ideal for birdwood seed and it is also suitable for irrigation programs in which there are heavy applications of superphosphate or nitrogen fertilizer.

The grass is palatable and withstands heavy stocking. The crude protein content of both buffal and birdwood grasses can reach as much as 13 per cent in the lush heading stages, but this figure falls to about six to seven per cent when mature.

Kapok bush is a perennial shrub which grows to a height of 1 meter and can cover 1 sq. m on the surface. The taproot is strong and grows rapidly even in the seedling stage and it will penetrate hard stony soils.

Its crude protein content is extremely high, ranging from 18-23 per cent when green and falling to 12 per cent when setting seed and 8 per cent when dry.

Kapok is useful during dry periods when other grasses have a low protein content. It is drought tolerant and able to withstand extremes of temperature from 0 deg C to 50 deg C. The grass is potentially able to grow in most deserts of the world.

Australia is also developing new perennial shrubs for more arid tropical regions. These include verano stylo and seca stylo which have been successfully grown in northern Australia in rainfall as low as 400 mm.

Two species are particularly suitable for soil with a high salt content. River saltbush and puccinella ciliata both grow well in this environment.

prayer times

Monday	Mecca	Medina	Nejd
Fajr	4.48	4.43	4.16
Ishraq	6.07	6.02	5.38
Dhuhr	12.30	12.30	12.01
Asr	3.53	3.59	3.28
Maghreb	6.46	6.50	6.19
Isha	8.16	8.20	7.49

WEATHER

Moderate summery weather will prevail in most areas. The sky will be cloudy to partly cloudy in the western and southwestern highlands, bringing possible scattered, thunderstorms.

Winds will be north-westerly to north-easterly and moderate. They may become active, causing sand haze in some areas.

Seas will be moderate to medium. Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade).

Mecca	40	25
Jeddah	35	26
Riyadh	41	26
Dhahran	40	27
Medina	42	28
Taif	35	23
Jazan	37	27
Qassim	40	25
Hail	38	20
Tabouk	36	21
Jubail	37	29
Ahha	30	13

Al-Harakan to address conference

JEDDAH, Aug. 24 (SPA) — Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan will discuss the objectives of the Mecca-based Muslim World League as one of the speakers at the opening of the Islamic Information Conference in Jakarta, Indonesia.

The conference, which was organized by the MWL in conjunction with the Indonesian government, will be opened by President Suharto. Suharto also will deliver the inaugural address. Both the opening and closing sessions of the conference will be transmitted live by satellite to Saudi television.

A large number of Muslim media officials and scholars will attend the conference, which also will include seminars and an Islamic book exhibitions.

Registration begins

AL-KHOBAR, Aug. 24 (SPA) — The Girls' Tailoring Training Institute here will begin registration of applicants from the coming academic year 1980-81 as of Tuesday, it was reported. Al-Khobar Girls Education Director Abdullah Al-Baoud said Saturday that 24 students will be admitted this year. There are 120 students studying at the institute now, he added.

Businessman reaffirms Jihad support

By a staff writer

JEDDAH, Aug. 24 — Sayed Hassan Abbas Sharbatli has donated more than two million boxes and bags of flour for Afghanistan's mujahideen. In addition, he also donates SR1 million a month in cash to the freedom fighters through the Muslim World League.

However, he said there was some inaccuracy in a report published Thursday, in regard to the subsidized imports of foodstuffs. It is not true, he said, that he had declined to make use of government subsidies on foodstuffs intended for donation to the mujahideen. Those which were not subsidized, included only tea, sugar, rice and wheat that he donated.

He reaffirmed his total support of Crown Prince Fahd's appeal for jihad to liberate Jerusalem, Palestine and the occupied Arab territories saying that it was the least that every good Muslim should do to achieve this objective. "We should give our wealth and our lives to liberate our lands," he said.

Kingdom raps Kuwait in volleyball

DAMASCUS, Aug. 24 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia's volleyball team scored its first victory here Saturday in the second Arab mens championship by beating the Kuwaiti team 3-1. The championship opened Friday.

In the first match, Kuwait inched by with 15-11 in the second the Kingdom scored 15-12, in the third Kuwait scored six goals consecutively, but soon after the Kingdom's team rearranged itself and ended the match 15-10 in its favor.

In the fourth match, the Kingdom's team

was in full control and finished with 15-2, winning three matches against one. The uncontested star of the event was Saudi player Maatouq Salim. The team also included Muhammad Ahmad Qasem; Rifaat Tashkendi; Ibrahim Al-Ammar; Jamal Assiri; Ahmad Al-Bar; Muhammad Sennou; Uhaid Zayed; Saud Al-Arifi; and Muhammad Ahmad Abdul Rahman.

The Saudi team will enter the second competition Sunday against the United Arab Emirates team.

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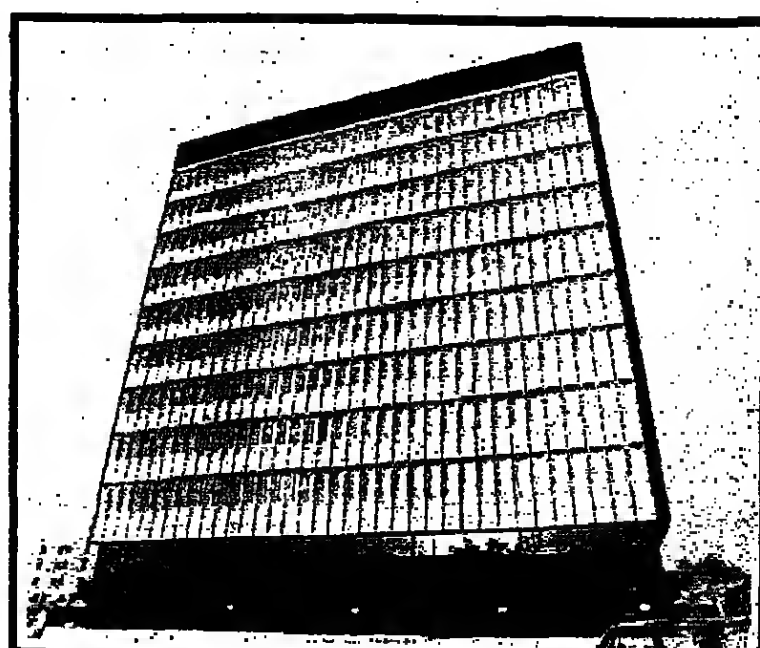
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More details required on Billy's involvement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP) — Despite two days of unflappable testimony by Billy Carter on his Libya dealings, several investigating senators say they are not satisfied. The U.S. president's brother told a Senate investigating subcommittee Thursday and Friday that his relations with Libya did not hurt President Jimmy Carter or the country — just Billy Carter.

He testified he got \$220,000 in loans directly from the Libyan government and recounted his unsuccessful wheeling and dealing to become a Libyan oil broker. But he told the panel Libya got no U.S. influence in return.

He swore under oath that the Libyans never asked him to ask Carter for anything, he never did ask his brother for anything, and the president would not have done anything if he had.

Unimpressed, some of the senators publicly castigated him for getting involved with Libya at all and several said they are not satisfied they have the full story yet on his Libyan ties. Republican Senator Robert Dole issued a statement Saturday saying "the deeper we get, the more we turn up." Dole said the Senate investigation has yet to determine whether Billy was involved "in any other Libyan deals such as C-130's, military trucks or other arms."

Senator Strom Thurmond, another Republican, told President Carter's brother during the hearings he was "skeptical" of Carter's denial that he had been a Libyan foreign agent.

Senator Birch Bayh, chairman of the Senate panel, told a news conference that the subcommittee will make a preliminary report of its findings by October 4.

Earlier Arab-Americans have expressed serious concern over the involvement of President Carter's Jewish Affairs adviser Alfred Moses in White House deliberations on the Billy Carter affair. The National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) has questioned the propriety of Moses' involvement on the grounds that much of the hostility to Billy Carter's ties to Libya has come from American Jews, upset by Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi's militant anti-Zionism.

In a recent letter to White House Counsel Lloyd Cutler, the (NAAA) said we believe that Moses' involvement in this issue suggests a conflict of interest. The NAAA noted that

Ethiopian aide reviews M.E. issue in Syria

DAMASCUS, Aug. 24 (AFP) — Visiting Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Ghebris conferred here Saturday with Syrian President Hafez Assad and Vice premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian News Agency reported. Earlier, Feleke had talks with a top leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Salah Raafat. The minister arrived from Beirut, where he had conferred with Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat.

Meanwhile, Assad is to go to Moscow in the next few weeks to sign a military agreement, the conservative daily "Telegraph" newspaper reported in London Saturday.

The report, quoting diplomatic sources in Beirut, said that the central committee of the ruling Syrian Baath Party had authorized the government to undertake a "qualitative development" of Syrian-Soviet relations.

Israel to take decision on building canal

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (AFP) — The Israeli government is to make a final decision Monday on building a canal between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea which would generate enough hydroelectricity to fill 20 per cent of Israel's needs by the early 1990's.

If approved, it will be the greatest project ever attempted by Israeli engineers.

The water way will run from the Mediterranean coast, some 50 km south of Tel Aviv, to an area south of the Dead Sea in the region of an ancient Fortress, a government commission study said.

A firm will be set up to build it and finance the almost \$ 800-million cost with private capital. The project is expected to take several years.

Hydroelectric energy will be created by water flowing over altitude differences of 280 meters between the two seas. The canal will be able to produce some 600 megawatts of electricity annually.

The water could also enable construction of a nuclear reactor to generate electricity somewhere other than on the Mediterranean, where there is no room, head of the commission said.

In addition, a vast area of the Dead Sea could be made into a "solar lake", he said.

Explosion kills 8 persons in central Aleppo

DAMASCUS, Aug. 24 (R) — Eight people, including six children, were killed and twelve injured when a big explosion rocked the center of Aleppo in northern Syria, Friday night, an official statement said late Saturday.

It said the explosion took place while members of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood were preparing explosives inside a building in the Kallasa quarter of Aleppo.

An unknown number of Brotherhood members were among those killed, the statement said. The brotherhood is a group opposed to Western and Marxist influence in Islam which has conducted a campaign of violence against Syria's Baath Socialist Government.

In a statement Saturday the interior minister told owners of buildings and furnished flats to inform the ministry within three days of the names, addresses and nationalities of their tenants. They will be liable to imprisonment from one to three years if they fail to do so, the minister said.

His statement said, brotherhood gangs were using these buildings for "criminal acts."



Billy Carter

Arab-Americans are sensitive to the excessive impact of domestic political considerations on Americans Middle East policy. This impact it said, was epitomized by special access to the president of a staff aide representing American Jews.

APU holds talks in Syria on Arab-Israeli conflict

DAMASCUS, Aug. 24 (R) — The Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) began a series of meetings here Saturday night to discuss latest developments of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including Israel's formal annexation of occupied East Jerusalem. Participants in the three-day meetings include delegates from Syria, Algeria, Morocco, Lebanon, Jordan, South Yemen, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Official sources said the agenda included such items as proposals submitted on the 67th International parliamentary conference, due to be held in East Berlin next month.

Doubts surround talks Cyprus crisis may take years

NICOSIA, Aug. 24 — Doubts and suspicion surround the new effort by Greek and Turkish Cypriots to seek an end to the island's division into two hostile zones. Starting Sept. 15, the negotiators of the two camps are to meet every Monday in the now-defunct Ledra Palace Hotel in the no-mao's land between the Cypriot barricades. The sand-bagged and bullet-scarred hotel is itself a reminder of the years of bitterness.

Resumption of the talks after a 14-month suspension was a triumph for the new United Nations representative to the island, Hugo Gough, who has been in Cyprus barely three months. The two sides, the Cypriot government of President Spyros Kyprianou and the Turkish Cypriot community led by Rauf Denktaş, agreed to meet again after an intense U.N. effort.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said: "Both parties have indicated that they intend to carry out the talks in a continued, sustained and constructive manner and that all aspects of the Cyprus problem will be discussed when they resume the talks in September."

Such statements, however, have been made countless times since the Union Jack was hauled down in Cyprus in 1960 and the two communities — the Greek majority and the Turkish minority of 18 per cent — were left alone. An outbreak of intercommunal bloodshed brought a U.N. Peace-Keeping Force to the island early in 1964. An Athens-inspired coup against the island's late Archbishop-President Makarios in July 1974 brought the invasion from Turkey, only 40 miles away.

Today an estimated 26,000 Turkish troops are deployed in the north of the island.

Officially they are guarantors of Turkish Cypriot security, but the force is also a guarantee against any new ideas of enosis or Cypriot union with Greece. The main victims of the Turkish intervention are some 156,000 Greek Cypriots who fled their homes in the north. (The figure of 200,000 is frequently used.) After the military intervention, Turkish Cypriots from the south have been

Jordanian M.D. quits post after charges of plagiarism

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 — Elias Sabti, a Jordanian physician, has resigned from an internal medicine residency program at the University of Virginia amid charges he pirated seven scientific papers by other scholars and had them published under his own name. Sabti, 25, denied last month he had pirated the papers and threatened to sue anyone who made such allegations. The plagiarism charges were lodged against him by four

groups of medical researchers. But despite his denials, Sabti resigned from the university program at Roanoke, Virginia, July 2, just as the university was convening an administrative panel to investigate the charges. The university said it had no plans to pursue the matter further. But several medical journals which published the allegedly pirated papers announced plans to issue formal retractions in forthcoming issues.

Sabti's whereabouts were not immediately known. The academic journal "Science" reported this week that the Jordanian had put up his house in Roanoke for sale and had left no forwarding address with the University of Virginia.

Acquaintances of Sabti expect him to stay in medicine. "He definitely knows medicine," one colleague was quoted as saying. "I'm sure he'll get another residency. There's just no way in the U.S. system to keep track of him."

Sabti has published some 60 academic papers in various journals in the U.S., Europe and Japan. Seven of these are alleged to be the work of other researchers, to which he put his name without authorization.

For example, medical researcher Daniel Wierda has charged that Sabti used one of Wierda's papers — which originally appeared in the "European Journal of Cancer" — in the "Japanese Journal of Medical Science and Biology."

Wierda has presented the Japanese journal with evidence that Sabti pirated his work, and the journal has agreed to print a retraction in its August issue.



سوف تكون مصيفا مفضلا لك ولعائلتك ولأولادك يغنيك عن السفر بعيدا عن وطنك .. لأننا أردناها ضاحية نموذجية مكتفية ذاتيا مستوفية كافة المرافق

ومن هذه المرافق:

- مستشفى الضاحية الكبير
- مستوصفات متفرقة
- شارع للأطباء (عيادات وسكن)
- منطقة بنوك ومحلات المظفرين
- متزهات ومدينة ألعاب
- عوائل وأطفال
- كازينو وادي القمر
- ميدان لسباق الخيل
- برج وادي القمر
- داعم بالزيتون بطن المظفرين
- نوافير متفرقة
- فندق نموذجي حديث
- مواقف سيارات من عدة أدوار
- مسجد الضاحية الكبير
- مساجد متفرقة
- معاهد علمية ولغات
- مدارس خاصة وروضة
- مدارس ابتدائية وإعدادية
- وثائقية (سين وبنات)
- نادي ثقافي اجتماعي
- رياضي
- ساكن مدرسين
- مركز حضاري
- للاجتماعات والمؤتمرات
- بحيرات اصطناعية
- منطقة ملاعب رياضية
- مجمع تسويق مواد غذائية
- مجمع تسويق أدوات منزلية
- مجمع تسويق لحوم وأصناف
- مجمع تسويق مواد بناء
- مراكز للبريد والبرق
- مراكز للهااتف
- مراكز لخطوط النقل البحري
- محطات بنزين
- منطقة ورش
- شركة كهرباء
- مراكز شرطة
- مراكز مرور
- مراكز دفاع مدني

علما أن كافة الشوارع مسفلتة ومساحتها تبدأ من ٢٠٠ متر وحتى ١٥٠ متر. الماء والكهرباء والهااتف مضمونة في الضاحية.

وإن ضاحية وادي القمر سوف تنقسم إلى أربع فئات وضعت لها أسعار مدروسة تناسب كل مواطن

كافة المجموعات سوف يتم بواسطة الحاسب الإلكتروني

الرفع ٥٠٪ مقدما والباقي عند الإفراغ بعد ٣ أشهر من الحجز ويقتل باب الحجز بعد شهرين من الإعلان عن البيع يمكن لأي مواطن امتلاك أي عدد من القطع في

أخفى المواطن القمري أينما كنت نحن على موعد مع قريبا لمعرفته مكان الضاحية وتحديد تاريخ الرفع في كافة مدن المملكة وخارجها لدى الجهة التي سوف يتم الإعلان عنها ..

مع الطبيب تمثيل سقااص

- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٢٠٥٠٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر أو مايزيد عنها بـ ٢٥,٦٢٥ ريال
- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٣٠,٧٥٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر أو مايزيد عنها بـ ٣٥,٨٧٥ ريال
- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٤١,٠٠٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر أو مايزيد عنها بـ ٤٦,١٢٥ ريال
- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بـ ٥١,٢٥٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر أو مايزيد عنها بـ ٦١,٥٠٠ ريال

ولمن يرغب الحصول على بلوكات كاملة يرجى من الاتصال مباشرة بمسقااص على الهااتف رقم ٦٩٠٧٢٠ جادة عند الإعلان عن البيع

نشهد لكافة المواطنين .. وضعتهم المساواة بين الجميع جعلنا لكل مواطن رقم اتصال مباشر بمسقااص المبروف هورتم وقطعت في ضاحية وادي القمر وسوف يتم توقيع عقد البيع واستلام مباشرة في أية جهة يتم الرفع فيها شخصيا أو بوكالة عن الغير.

سعارنا: خدمة كافة المواطنين بدون تمييز

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Mexico City: No. 1 in 20 years

**Population jump
also foreseen in
Mongolia, Brazil**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP) — You never have heard of Baotou, a city in Mongolia, but in 20 years it is expected to be of 80 in the world with more than 5 million people. There are only 26 such cities.

Some of the other metropolises of the year 2000, compiled by the United Nations, are: Faisalabad in Pakistan, Casablanca in Morocco and Belo Horizonte in Brazil. The rest is expected to be Mexico City, with 32 million in its metropolitan area.

Worldwatch Institute, a Washington research group, released a report Saturday with some ideas on curbing the growth of cities, especially in poor countries. The major recommendation: poor countries should stop their money in housing rather than industry.

The author of the report, Kathleen Newland, suggested in a briefing that governments in poor countries should refrain from putting down the prices their farmers get for food, despite the pressure to keep food prices low for the poor.

A flourishing agricultural base, the report suggested, "can support a network of decentralized, labor-intensive industries that will process agricultural products and produce simple, affordable goods useful to small farmers. As agricultural profits generate new, genuine markets for industrial goods, the people employed in those industries will generate a new market for foodstuffs—a reverse vicious circle of urban development leaving rural areas."

Game lets Swiss kids play refugee

GENEVA, Aug. 24 (AP) — A Swiss social worker has invented a game to confront children with the plight of Indochina's "boat people."

Primo Bursik, program secretary for the ICA here, said his game, intended for children 6 to 15 years of age, is based on the riotous and often fatal sea voyages of refugees fleeing Vietnam. Bursik's game is played on land, with as many as 80 children split up into groups of 10.

In three to four hours, Bursik said, players experience in a modest way what refugees have to experience. The kids begin to realize at it's real, that it's happening right now, at people are fleeing, drowning, suffering and what not — while we are having it easy, three meals a day.

Bursik, 39, discussed the game at a five-day conference of the International Simulation and Gaming Association. The meeting, the organization's 11th, attracted gaming experts in 14 countries who presented papers or demonstrations on the utility of games in business, education and recreation. The "Boat People Game" was one of the most topical and most curious of the presentations.

In an interview, Bursik stressed that the game is not meant to demean the suffering of boat people. It is estimated that half the refugees are attacked by pirates during the voyage, and that as many as 40 per cent do not survive the trip.

The game begins by telling groups of 10 players that they must leave their country because of impending hostilities. The players are blindfolded and led across a field, preferably wooded, terrain until they reach the "sea," a broad open space.

Before crossing the "sea," blindfolds are removed. To simulate a boat, players are tied together at the ankle and thus forced to walk together in a line, "to show a certain amount of solidarity," Bursik explained "or they will fall."

During transit, "pirate boats" — teams of 10 players — attack the slow-moving refugee vessels. Pirates inflict damage by gaging at the clothing and swiping the colored scarves of the "refugees."

Ultimately, the refugees reach the transit camps, where a cool reception awaits. An appetizing meal of rice and water — which must be eaten with a stick — is thrust before them. Later, they endure the frustrating dilemma of negotiating with "representatives" of potential host countries.

Anxieties usually mount at the end of the game, Bursik said. "It's where children have the hardest time, definitely. They consider the blindfold part and the pirate part to be in. At the 'camp,' they don't know how the game is going to end. They are tired and angry too."

Eventually, all players negotiate passage to a settlement in a new "country." And, it is hoped, players later will discuss the game and its significance among themselves and their camp leaders.

Club craves boredom

SYKE, England, Aug. 24 (AFP) — The country's first club for bores was opened this weekend with 20 members.

The golden rule for members is that they must never say or read anything which is not a complete bore. Anybody, or anything, interesting is taboo.

Saturday night members went to nearby to a club where only nightclubs to tell the manager they were not going to enter — it might interest them. So instead they sat in their club listening to boring readings of obscure, but boring, Russian authors.

There is a list of club do's and don'ts. A member watches television in the afternoon, when it is a bore, and not in the evenings when it might be entertaining.

Holidays may only be taken at seaside resorts in the winter when everything is closed — in summer the vacations might be too much fun.



UNEMPLOYED: The tool boxes of Mexico City's out-of-work artisans point to a future of labor troubles. The United Nations predicts that by the year 2000, the Mexican capital will have more people — and, it follows, more unemployed — than any other metropolis on earth.

Newland said the flow of people from the countryside to the cities is only part of the reason for their rapid growth. Just as important, she said, is the rapid natural increase in city populations. To cope with that she suggested that governments make contraception available to all potential users.

She listed other ways to encourage small families: better health care for babies, better social security so that children are not the only providers for the old, better treatment of women so that having children is not their only source of status, better productivity so that families do not need so many hands to make ends meet. She noted one quickly applicable measure: Communist China and Singapore offer a better housing to families with only one or two children.

People in poor countries generally move to cities, she found, because they expect better chances to make a living and get their children an education. She said that in many poor countries it is hard for rural children to get more than primary schooling. But city life costs more, too.

"Studies of food prices in Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Tanzania and Tunisia," the report says, "show that city dwellers pay between 10 and 30 per cent more for their food than people in the countryside do."



CONTEMPLATION: Chess grand master Andros Adorjan of Hungary, left, faces opponent Nigel Short, 15, a 15-year-old international master from Britain, during a recent chess festival at Hamburg. Some 300 players from all over the world competed.

Want government money

Seville hunger strikers firm

MADRID, Aug. 24 (G) — The hunger strikers of Marinaleda, in the province of Seville, were determined to go with their protest. It was the eighth day on which 700 people have refused to eat.

The Andalusian junta failed in their attempt to end the hunger strike by sending the interior councillor Antonio Ojeda, to discuss the problems of the unemployed agricultural workers and the lack of funds to provide public work for irrigation projects to solve the unemployment crisis.

Only the 28-year-old mayor of Marinaleda, Sanchez Gordillo, formally received Ojeda for a brief and reportedly bitter exchange of views.

"Why doesn't Mr. Suarez, the prime minister, come to Marinaleda to see for himself whether or not there is hunger here?" asked the mayor who was said to represent the opinions of virtually all the members of his community.

Doctors are becoming worried about the health of the hunger strikers. There have been cases of hypoglycemia, hypertension

16 die in Angola probe aftermath

LUANDA, Aug. 24 (AFP) — Sixteen members of the clandestine opposition movement UNITA have been executed by firing squad this month, while a further nine await the same fate at Huambo in central Angola.

At the same time, some 14 other members of the South African-backed rebel group have been given jail sentences ranging from two to 24 years. Several dozen other alleged UNITA activists are meanwhile awaiting trial.

The trials, and in particular the sentences, are the culmination of a secret service investigation lasting several months against the activities of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola over the past two years.

That investigation reaped fruit in February with the arrest of some 130 people suspected of belonging to six UNITA networks. Two trials followed, one here, one at Huambo.

The first round of executions took place here last Aug. 5. The 16 who faced the firing squad had been sentenced last July 29 on charges of launching a series of bomb attacks here.

On Thursday, a revolutionary court in Huambo passed the same sentence on nine more UNITA members who had been found guilty of similar attacks in the center of the country.

Press reports here said the wave of arrests in February followed the arrest of five UNITA network officials — Acacio Quim, Kassanje, Cristovao Elias "Cristo", "Vintura" and Francisco Manuel "Chitombi".

The subsequent trials, in which nine of the 49 accused have been acquitted, showed that there were close links between the different UNITA networks. The man behind the "reactivation" of the rebel networks is thought to be Acacio Quim. In 1976, he

followed South African troops when they withdrew from the country and is thought to have returned in secret two years later.

Working from the bush, he is thought to have made contact with Antonio Kapakala and Concalves Sebastiao Vicente, who were to become the men behind the UNITA network here in the capital. The two men were among the 16 executed here earlier this month.

As the networks grew, the attacks both here and a Huambo increased. Crowded market places, passenger trains and even a Huambo nursery were among the targets.

The list of victims grew as members of the networks transported explosives, prepared further attacks, held clandestine meetings and brought in new faces. A number of the accused have since testified that they did not denounce the networks for fear of certain reprisals.

Prosecutor Luigi Persico gave no more information about the new lead at his daily news briefing, saying that any indiscretion would ruin the authorities' efforts "to find out the truth."

Authorities have blamed neo-Fascists for Italy's worst post-war outrage, and initial police inquiries have concentrated on neo-Fascist groups in Italy, Spain, France, South Africa and Latin America.

However, the prosecutor said two right-wing suspects detained in France and Italy were not at the center of the inquiries.

The left sharply criticizes the reform as a

Even the church hierarchy, a staunch supporter of the left under former Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, who was assassinated in March, has questioned the left's violent tactics.

"The left is not saying one thing the people want to hear," says junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte, a Christian Democrat. "The government is doing what the people have wanted for 50 years."

Duarte says that despite the turmoil in the early months of the agrarian reforms, there will be a surplus of corn and beans this year. "This may not be a sign of support for us and the agrarian reform, but it is certainly a demonstration against violent solutions," he said.

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Salvador toll : 5,000

'Violence is getting too much for me'

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Aug. 24 (AP) — "There was a dead body lying by the side of the road this morning with his thumbs tied together behind his back," said the businessman, a pained look on his face. "The violence is just getting too much for me."

Violence has become the national illness of this tiny, beautiful Central American nation. It has claimed more than 5,000 dead this year, according to reliable sources. About 20 per cent of the death toll is attributed to leftist guerrillas and the rest to the military and reputed right wing death squads.

Leftists say armed struggle is the only way to topple what they call "a genocidal regime." The government, which tried to rely on reforms to win support, is now reportedly permitting ultra-right military men to crush the leftists in an extensive anti-guerrilla campaign.

On-the-spot observers agree that right wing death squads are operating with impunity and claim that they are often linked directly with the military.

The five-man ruling junta, made up of three civilians and two colonels, took over with a plan to stop the leftist threat by imposing agrarian reform and other programs aimed at lowering the country's 70 per cent illiteracy rate and 10 per cent unemployment. But right wing military men reestablished their control of the government in early May, following a wave of leftist violence.

The leftists call themselves Marxists and have joined forces in the revolutionary coordinator of the masses, an umbrella organization for unions, students, professionals and peasants. Its membership is estimated at 200,000 persons. Three guerrilla groups recently formed the United Revolutionary Command to coordinate actions of their 3,000 to 4,000 troops.

Adrian Recinos, the country's most powerful leftist union leader, claims half of the 4.8 million persons in this nation support the left. But many are increasingly critical of the leftist guerrillas. "The left used to be seen as a broad front pushing for social and economic changes," said one Salvadoran. "But its choice of a terrorist war has just turned people off."

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CHAOS: A Molotov cocktail hefted at a van turns a San Salvador side street into an inferno, with rioters and pedestrians scurrying in every direction. Such incidents are now commonplace in chaotic El Salvador.

"fraud." They say the government has sponsored peasants who support it and driven off or killed those who don't. But the government says it has expropriated 250,000 hectares and provided land to 70,000 families. A second phase for one million tenant farmers has been mandated, but has yet to be implemented.

El Salvador's economy has suffered from the violence as economic growth plunged to two per cent in 1979 and is expected to hit a minus three per cent in 1980. Foreign reserves are about \$200 million, but the assets from loans and crops sold in the warehouse tops \$600 million, Duarte said. "You

Voyager zeroes on Saturn

PASADENA, California, Aug. 24 (AP) — Voyager 1, the spaceship that unveiled the colorful mysteries of Jupiter last year, aimed its cameras Saturday on yet another mysterious world — golden Saturn and its shimmering set of rings.

"There's kind of a before-the-curtain-goes-up kind of feeling" at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory's mission headquarters, said voyager scientist Torrence Johnson. "We're looking at a totally new place."

The spacecraft was described this week as healthy though a bit battered after covering 1.26 billion miles since beginning its roundabout tour of the solar system nearly three years ago.

"There doesn't seem to be anything that's going to cause a compromise to the mission," said a project deputy. "It looks like we'll get everything we planned out of the Saturn encounter."

Voyager 1, still 66 million miles from

can see we are not bankrupt," he said. The United States, has poured in more than \$60 million in aid to keep the junta afloat and another \$35 million is expected before the end of the year. U.S. support of the junta has provoked strong reactions from more moderate leftists that accuse it of supporting "a murderous junta."

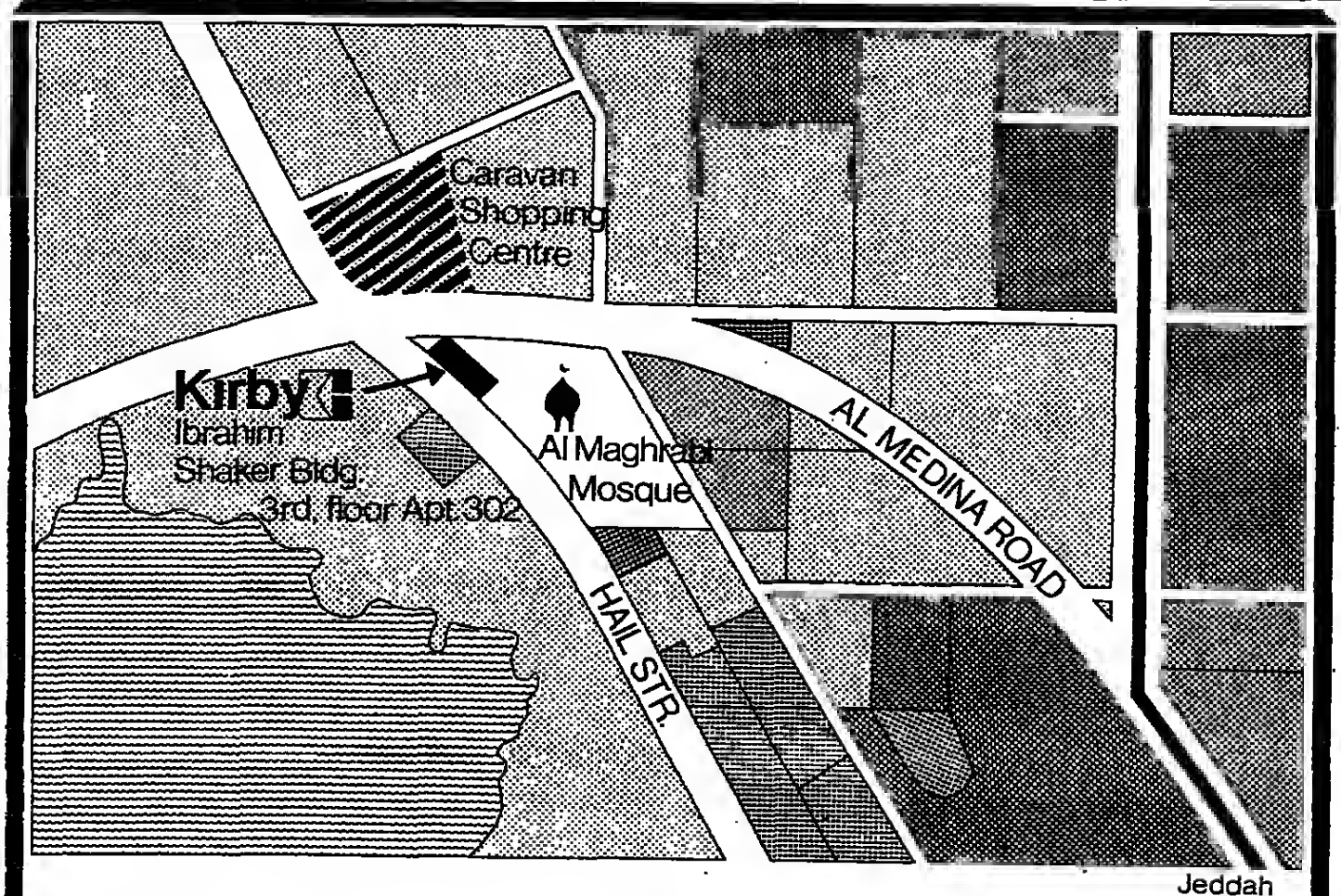
Violence here has averaged 30 dead a day since early May. "They stack up bodies like cordwood around here," said one Western diplomat. Church groups denounce nightly sweeps of poor towns and slums by soldiers or death squads reportedly looking for young boys to kill.

Saturn and moving at 45,650 mps, is to sail within 78,000 miles of the ringed planet Nov. 12.

The craft's collection of cameras and instruments began systematically studying Saturn on Saturday as the \$90 million mission moved officially into its "observatory phase." Photographs of the planet would begin trickling into the JPL sometime Saturday, officials said.

Voyager is following a trail blazed by the smaller pioneer 11, which collected an impressive pile of data when it visited Saturn last September. Voyager's much more sophisticated instruments are expected to far exceed results from Pioneer.

The trip promises dramatic close-up views of the churning gas clouds that form the planet's surface. Saturn, with 95 times the earth's mass, is a gigantic ball of hydrogen and helium swirling about a dense rocky core.



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Dearborn Heights' embarrassment Congressional nominee is a former Nazi

DEARBORN HEIGHTS, Michigan, Aug. 24 (WP) — As is not unusual in the case of great public embarrassment, the citizens of Dearborn Heights would prefer to play down the Aug. 5 victory of Gerald R. Carlson, the Republican nominee in the 15th Congressional district in this Detroit suburb. There's a reason for their distaste: Gerald Carlson is a white supremacist and former Nazi.

"A jerk," say the Republicans, who hasten to add that Carlson is not really one of them — he just claimed to be for purposes of the primary. "A vote in ignorance" is how the Dearborn Heights police characterize Carlson's victory.

Few people feel Carlson has a chance Nov. 4 against the Democratic incumbent of 16 years, Representative William Ford. Even so, Republican leaders, having failed in attempts to get Carlson off the ballot, plan a write-in campaign for their defeated primary favorite, Public Safety Commissioner James Caygill.

That anyone could knowingly vote for Carlson is beyond their comprehension, and with good reason, for Carlson's campaign in this blue-collar suburb, where unemployment just hit 18 per cent, has been unusually virulent and bold.

For nine months, he operated a "white power hotline," a series of phone messages in which he told whites to drive blacks from their neighborhoods and said that blacks — being lazy — were responsible for the lowered automobile production and widespread recession here. For weeks before this month's campaign he operated a shadow campaign — no headquarters, an unlisted phone, just leaflets and fliers handed out in the street.

He copied publicity shots of the police that appeared in newspapers for National Auto Theft Week and ran them in his own newsletter, distorting the facts: "Crack troops ready to defend Dearborn's border against all outsiders." He said in his campaign leaflet that "the biggest problem our country has is the exploitation and oppression of the white majority."

Nevertheless, when the primary results were in — Caygill, the official Republican, won 3,037 votes to Carlson's 3,715 — people who perhaps were showing privately what they might deny publicly: that Carlson was their man.

Think Nazi, or Ku Klux Klansman, or John Birch, all of which Carlson has one time been, and chances are the image stereotype.

His debating style, while wary, is also of and amused — a sort of J.C. Penney version of William F. Buckley. He lunches on cottage cheese and milk. In conversation, he refers to Arnold Toynbee and William Shockley. There is even, though rare, the occasional touch of wit. Could that have been a jar of hair cream one saw him disappear with before the photographer arrived? Aah, yes the candidate concedes, "I have such fine Aryan hair."

He says this in a borrowed house in Dearborn Heights, the home of friends. His own home — even the address of his home — is off limits, he says. He is an evasive man: sometime electrician, sometime student, one-time air force linguist. He claims now to make a living as a private detective. For whom? He will not say. Neither does he care to be precise about his politics.

Ask him what he means when he says vaguely that he was "associated" with the Nazis (he was, though he doesn't like to admit it, an active member for several months), and he'll attack, wondering why the media always pursue "the sensational." Ask him what he means when he says blacks "just are not schooled to keep up a type of lifestyle in the same level of white people" and he'll try intellectual intimidation.

"I would just have to heighten my diction level or terminology," he says grandly, then: "They just don't keep their places up or they let them run down."

This is the basis of Carlson's philosophy, which he attempts to bolster with quotations from scientists and historians: that blacks — supported by "liberal radical Communists" — are the cause of the economic and social breakdown of the country.

He believes many people see this, but are afraid to go public because of the "liberal-dominated press" — "the intimidation of the masses," as De Toqueville said. Carlson sees it as his job to "educate" the people who don't understand his philosophy who "see the extent of the problem and are awed by the expense."

So much for the problems. Carlson is characteristically vague on the solutions. He buys time saying that there are three steps to problem solving — perceiving the problem, committing yourself to the problem and deciding what to do about the problem. He would say he is now at stage two. If elected, he says finally, he would support a constitutional amendment to ban busing and would "take steps to repeal affirmative action as well as open housing."

His old "white power hotline," with its

anti-black messages, is part of his long-range campaign plans. He says, but he refuses to play the tapes. He says he's already sticking his neck out talking to the news media, "which is very radically, liberally oriented," particularly the *Washington Post*, which he believes is comprised entirely of Jews. For another thing, the tapes "might anger people for whom things haven't yet gotten bad enough" some of those messages, one has to understand, were "highly dramatized."

Dramatized or distorted? He allows a little smile. "Dramatized," he says slowly. "Some, I would even say, were very creative."

He describes a favorite. We had a case, here in Detroit, with a Negro whose eyes got bigger than his

stomach. He was working for the government and he took off with more than a million dollars. Then he checked himself into a psychiatric clinic in Ferndale. I said the man was suffering from a disease called "Negrophobia," the inability of the Negro to function responsibly in positions in a white society. Then every time we had another incident, I'd say, "Looks like we have another case of Negrophobia here."

"Got so people were really looking forward to it." While serving in the air force, Carlson lived in Europe. He came back to the states and went to college on the G.I. Bill, graduating with a bachelor's degree in political science from the University of Michigan in '75. He spent several months, though he likes to

\$ 2.3 million program

America scours Europe for Hitler men

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP) — Almost every day a cable goes from the Justice Department to its counterpart in the Soviet Union seeking the whereabouts and testimony of Russian survivors of Nazi prison camps.

The cables serve a single purpose. Thirty-five years after World War II, the Justice Department has embarked on a search to find former Nazis who managed to cover up their pasts and come to the United States in the 1950's and 1960's.

Not all of these Nazis were Germans. Many came from Slavic and Baltic countries and entered the United States with the 400,000 people who arrived here under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

"I can't tell you how many Nazis we expect to find living in the U.S.," said Allan Ryan Jr., head of the office of special investigations of the Justice Department, "but I can tell you we're very serious about finding them."

Ryan admits that wasn't always true. He concedes that some Nazis hid behind a facade of anti-Communism during the Cold War years. He also admits it took the Justice Department a long time to realize that Nazis were able to find refuge in the United States.

"There was no appreciation that there were literally hundreds of Nazi war criminals in this country," Ryan said in an interview. For years, the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service looked for Nazis in the United States with a tiny investigative staff and little money.

A year ago the task was handed over to the office of special investigations, whose budget is \$2.3 million this year and whose staff includes two translators, five historians, 10 criminal investigators and 20 attorneys.

Ryan gives credit for the change to Representative Elizabeth Holtzman who, as chairman of the House judiciary subcommittee on immigration, refugees and international law, has been pressing since 1974 for stronger efforts to prosecute Nazi war criminals.

In the past nine months, the OSI has filed suit to strip six persons of their citizenship on grounds that they hid their Nazi pasts when

they immigrated to the United States. In addition, the OSI has moved to denaturalize or deport 10 other alleged Nazis whose cases were languishing in appeals courts.

Trial dates have already been set for three of the 16 cases in litigation: Sept. 15 in Philadelphia for Wolodymir Osidach, a member of Hitler's Ukrainian police who is alleged to have murdered men, women and children in Poland; Oct. 14 in Detroit for Viorel Trifa, now bishop of the Romanian Orthodox Church in the United States who was alleged to have incited a riot in Bucharest that killed 12,000; Dec. 15 in Brooklyn for Karl Linnas, who Justice said was commandant of a Nazi concentration camp in Tartu, Estonia.

In June, Justice Department attorneys went to Estonia and the Ukraine to take videotaped depositions of witnesses in the Osidach and Linnas cases. Lawyers are now in Romania taking depositions in the Trifa case.

Apparently, nobody in the Justice Department had ever thought before this year of seeking the cooperation of the Soviets and other Eastern European countries in the search for ex-Nazis. Now, the Justice Department's main source of information in its Nazi hunt are the governments of the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

"A lot of prison camp survivors live in the Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia," Ryan said. "Until this year, nobody had ever asked for authority to go to the Soviet Union and take the survivors' depositions."

The Justice Department also had never asked West Germany for its full cooperation in the Nazi investigation until this year. The first result of that request was spectacular. Two months ago, the Germans turned over a list of 50,000 names of men and women who served as guards in Nazi prison camps during the war.

Another fresh source of information has been the National Archives, not only of the United States and the Soviet Union, but of the Eastern European countries. Justice

Premature baby loses fight for life

BALTIMORE, Maryland, Aug. 24 (AP) — Tiny Devon Somerville, a 397 gram baby that survived for four days, died Saturday night, hospital officials said.

She would have been the smallest premature baby to survive normally in the United States, said Lou Daugherty, a spokesman for Baltimore city hospitals.

Devon was the third child of Leonard and Linda Somerville. She was born Tuesday at St. Mary's hospital in Leonard town and was flown by helicopter to Baltimore after birth. She weighed 14 ounces and was less than .30m long.

Daugherty said it had been difficult to predict the infant's chances for survival, although he noted that 95 per cent of premature babies her size die soon after birth. He

Two-headed infant born in China

PEKING, Aug. 24 (AFP) — A baby boy was born with two heads on Aug. 16 in an army hospital in Tianjin, a city located 150 kms from here, the New China News Agency (NCNA) has reported.

The baby, who weighed 3.3 kilograms at birth, also has two esophaguses, two respiratory systems and two stomachs. But he has one heart, one liver, and one spleen, NCNA said.

Floods, landslides kill 74 in Uttar Pradesh

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24 (AFP) — The death toll in the flood-devastated Indian state of Uttar Pradesh rose to 735 Sunday, with 74 more deaths attributed to the raging waters, landslides and collapse of houses.

Reports here said 43 people had died in Unnao, 25 in Etah four in Hamirpur and one

said the cause of death wasn't immediately known.

"The general medical trend is that babies this small pass on early. But if you take all the statistics, you find that with each day they live, the chances of survival are better," Daugherty said.

Hospital officials said earlier Saturday the infant had developed jaundice, a breakdown of red blood cells which is common in premature children.

"Her gestation was 7 months, but her size is about the size of one at 5 months," Daugherty said. "It's a paradox, and it makes treatment difficult. It's hard to pass tubes for intravenous feedings and blood transfusions."

When a nurse gives him an injection in the left hip, the left head cries and when she feeds the mouth of the left head, the right head cries.

A spokesman at the Tianjin Army Hospital reportedly said the baby would be kept under intensive care until he grows big and strong enough to be examined by scientists.

Meanwhile reports from Bombay, India's second most populous city with 7 million inhabitants, said that the flash floods which left at least 32 dead and 100 injured in the past two days were receding.



FLOATING PROTEST: Musicians play Handel's 'Water Music' on the Thames River near the Houses of Parliament to protest the proposed elimination of five British Broadcasting Corp. orchestras. Parliament took several weeks to hear the tune, but finally was moved to keep the orchestras intact.

Indonesian troops tote hoes

JAKARTA, Aug. 24 (AFP) — Instead of guns, Indonesian soldiers are carrying shovels, hoes and crowbars into villages to help the local people build dams, houses, markets and other developments.

Troops in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Sulawesi (the Celebes) and Irian Jaya have all started moving into rural areas in what is seen here as President Suharto's gesture to attract sympathy from the people, particularly the villagers. Defense Minister Gen. Mohammad Jusudi dismissed suggestions that the program is intended to influence the villagers in preparations for the coming general election in 1982.

Each unit of troops will stay for two weeks, in line with Suharto's appeal for unity between armed forces and people, and will be replaced by successive units until a project is completed.

Army Chief of Staff Gen. Poniman Saturday watched troops building a mosque with the local people at the village of Tegal Alur, 25 kms west of here, and later flew to south Borneo where he saw soldiers digging an irrigation project.

The troops have also been told to explain to the villagers how to preserve security, and to help them resolve problems.

Indonesia's nearly half a million soldiers are at present undergoing a "re-generation" scheme, with junior officers holding key posts such as provincial commanders and certain positions at the defense ministry.

Suharto has said the army "should not hesitate to crush those trying to undermine the government and the state ideology of Pancasila."

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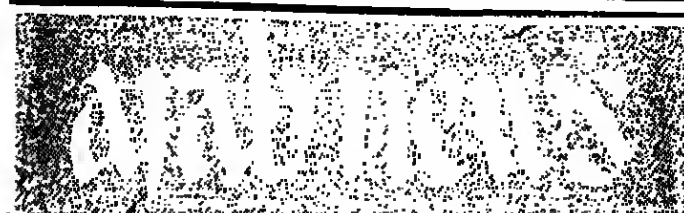
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Free world on trial in Bolivia

By Ray Bonner

The right-wing military takeover in Bolivia last month involves far more than just that sparsely populated land-locked Andean mountain country of 5.5 million.

"This is an international test case," argues a former Bolivian ambassador to the United States. "It will test the leadership of the U.S. and other free world countries promoting democracies, against Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and sometimes Brazil" — Bolivia's southern neighbors, and all in the hands of military strongmen.

Argentine fingerprints are all over the Bolivian coup.

Empty boxes of ammunition and rations stamped "Army of Argentina" litter the barren plateaus in the mining areas, left behind by the army that brutally suppressed the miners' resistance.

"There may be lots of rumors," said a senior U.S. military adviser in Bolivia a few days after the coup, "but it is absolutely certain that the Argentina military was heavily involved in the planning and execution of the coup. They did everything but tell the generals the day to pull it off."

A Western diplomat describes Argentina's involvement as a "major foreign policy investment," adding that neighboring Peru — where a civilian president was installed a few weeks ago after 12 years of military control — "may be the next target for destabilization."

Argentina also has an economic motive: natural gas, which it buys from Bolivia at about half the world market price under a contract negotiated with a previous military government. Democracy had been creeping south on this continent. Under pressure from President Carter's human rights policy, Bolivia's northern neighbors, Peru and Ecuador, have joined the democratic world within the past two years.

The Andean Pact was founded in 1969 as an economic organization, but the bloc of democratic nations — Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela — is becoming increasingly more political, even involving itself in Nicaragua's civil war.

Bolivia's ruling generals are threatening to pull out of the Andean Pact — in response to the Pact's strong condemnation of the military power play.

The Organization of American States also passed a resolution — sponsored by Nicaragua — rebuking Bolivia's ambitious, anti-democratic generals, who have responded predictably by accusing the OAS of meddling in the country's internal affairs.

"We will not take orders from Cuba, China, the USSR or the United States," declared Gen. Luis Garcia Meza in a xenophobic rambling discourse a few days after having himself sworn in as president by the military commanders who helped him take over the country.

Bolivian political observers cynically noted the absence of any mention of Argentina.

Meza declares the military takeover was necessary to save Bolivia from "Castro and Communism," a refrain passionately chanted by Argentine diplomatic officials and Bolivian businessmen backing the coup.

But Bolivia's Communist Parties are so small and internally fractured that they were unable to field a candidate in the country's recent presidential elections, even though 13 other parties, including two peasant groups, were able to do so.

"There probably isn't Communist guerrilla in this entire country," says a U.S. military officer stationed in Bolivia.

With the army takeover in Bolivia, the majority of South America's resources and people are controlled by right-wing dictators. It is difficult to assess where this bloc will line up internationally. A common bond is railing against a perceived Communist threat — but dealing with the USSR is certainly not precluded.

Argentina has been selling shiploads of wheat to Russia since the U.S. boycott after the Afghanistan invasion.

"Russia has already offered us economic assistance," says Fernando Bedoya Bolivian, financial adviser and close friend of Meza. "The general doesn't want to accept it, but he told us to be careful not to reject it yet."

Bolivia is South America's poorest country and its potentially mineral-rich economy is in shambles, paralyzed by instability within the past three years — and a foreign debt of \$3.5 billion, a staggering burden for such an underdeveloped country.

The country's major financial supporters — the U.S., Venezuela and West Germany — have terminated economic assistance, money desperately needed by Bolivia's culturally-rich but economically impoverished peasant Indians who make up 60 per cent of the population and who barely eke out a subsistence.

"We are relying on help from Argentina and Brazil," says Bedoya confidently.

"We first had to consolidate our position within the country," explained a civilian adviser to the military government three weeks after the coup. "Now it is time to turn our attention to problems on the outside." — (OFNS)



France's most explosive dispute

By Paul Webster

PARIS —

France's Channel ports have rarely looked more peaceful. Lines of gaily painted fishing boats bob idly in the harbors. Gone is the bustle of cargo ships and ferry boats that normally make this the busiest shipping region in the world.

But behind the peaceful facade is France's most explosive industrial dispute of the year, as fishermen take on the government with a port blockade that has rapidly spread throughout France's western and Mediterranean coastlines.

Apart from paralyzing major docks like Le Havre — Europe's third biggest — the innocent looking lines of fishing boats have stopped Channel ferry traffic with Britain and Ireland, causing chaos for thousands of holiday-makers.

Strain has been put on relations with Britain. France's big trade deficit is worsening, and left-wing opposition parties and Communist unions are setting on the issue as the first round of what they describe as "a war over jobs."

So far the human side of the dispute has taken the headlines as thousands of returning holidaymakers have been forced to rough it in their cars or emergency accommodation at the blockaded Channel ports. Two weeks ago, tourist cars sped from one port to another as rumors of ferry arrivals gathered, only to end with tired families sleeping in schools or public buildings hurriedly thrown open by port towns.

From the main outlets of Calais, Boulogne and Dunkirk, travelers were eventually rerouted to Belgium, where a massive get-you-home service was launched by ship operators in what the British press saw as a new version of the evacuation of Dunkirk.

But at the more remote port of Cberbourg, 7,000 holidaymakers were still camping out after a four-day wait for ferries and a number of clashes with the fishermen. The French Navy stood by for trouble as ferry boats tried to crash through lines of trawlers linked by cables and an armed guard had to be placed over a ship which broke through.

At Normandy, where 5,000 yachts are bottled up at the height of the holiday season, police were called to separate fighting fishermen and yachtsmen. As the human side is gradually sorted out, the French find that they are facing not some temporary summer flare-up but a deep-rooted protest that unions say could last three months or more.

The left-wing opposition has demanded an emergency session of parliament, saying that the dispute shows the damage caused by the right-wing government's austerity program, which has put 1.5 million out of work. — (OFNS)

The consequences of Begin

By Lord Caradon

LONDON —

Scarcely a day passes without some provocative or arrogant or spiteful declaration by Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

One of his most recent and revealing announcements, in early August, was his decision that the six months detention order imposed in May on Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Kach Movement, should be lifted.

This will not involve the Rabbi's immediate release from prison since he is serving another sentence but for the prime minister at this time to go out of his way to make this gesture in favor of such a violent extremist is alarming.

Only a few days before Begin's announcement Rabbi Kahane had stated: "I want to remove the Arabs of Israel (by that he includes East Jerusalem and the West Bank) because I do not want to kill them every week as they grow and riot."

The removal of all Palestinians from Palestine, that is the declared aim of Kahane's Kach Movement, and this is the man to whom Begin publicly shows leniency.

It is perhaps hardly surprising that Begin, himself an avowed terrorist (his newly appointed foreign minister was also a declared terrorist), should give public indication of support for Kahane.

Nor is it surprising that Begin and his ministers should openly adopt the policy of annexation of all that remains of Palestine including Arab Jerusalem. What is amazing is that he should be enabled by a continuing flow of massive United States money and arms to pursue and accelerate the concrete encirclement of East Jerusalem and the colonization on the West Bank and Gaza.

He makes a fool of the United States representative, poor Mr. Sol. Linowitz, who is expected every now and then to make optimistic statements about future negotiations on "full autonomy" for the Palestinians.

And on Jerusalem, on which President Sadat has throughout made his position perfectly clear from the time of Camp David ("Arab Jerusalem should be under Arab sovereignty"), what Begin is saying

and doing makes talk of continuing negotiations a fraud.

It is the deception which is so shameful. Begin boasted that at Camp David he opposed the basic principle in the preamble of Security Council Resolution 242 "the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by war" but then put his signature to the Camp David document which supported the Resolution "in all its parts."

In the face of Begin's declarations and actions and policies it might be concluded that there is no hope of peace, that repression and dispersal of the Palestinians will continue and intensify and that Arab and Muslim resistance will consequently grow, and that a Middle East conflict of terrible destruction will become inevitable.

I wish to put forward an alternative view.

I do not for a moment minimize the dangers. They are indeed terrifying. But I want to suggest that the very extent of the dangers may yet have a beneficial influence on all concerned.

President Sadat has been isolated and humiliated. Having courageously made his journey to Jerusalem he has to read daily of Begin's decisions to deny Arab rights in Jerusalem. Having agreed to negotiate "full autonomy" for the Palestinians he has had to learn that a fake autonomy is all that Begin will contemplate.

President Carter is also humiliated, and has to content himself with opposing United Nations Resolutions and repeating pathetic statements that Begin's statements and actions on Jerusalem and the West Bank are "unhelpful to the peace process." The United States has been rendered temporarily impotent, except as a contributor to Israeli expansion.

What is more difficult to assess is the effect of Begin's policies amongst Israelis and the Jewish communities elsewhere. It is this which may be of decisive importance.

It is natural that in times of crisis and danger Israelis supported by Jewish lobbies in the United States and other countries should wish to stand together and should hesitate to criticize their government. But nevertheless there is ample evidence

of increasing dissent.

I do not forget that as long ago as last summer 80,000 Israeli demonstrators marched through the streets of Tel Aviv to protest against the Israeli government's policies in the occupied territories. The Peace Now and New Outlook movements gather strength and support. Two leading ministers, Dayan and Weizman, have resigned. There are many, there is no doubt, in Israel who rate security and peace as far more important than acquisition of more Arab territory.

So it may be — this is the hopeful theme I wish to suggest — it may be that Begin's policies themselves may be turned to ultimate advantage. The alienation of United States and other international opinion, the isolation of Sadat, the flouting of moderate Israeli opinion, the forfeiture of Jewish support in the world, all these factors may combine to create a general demand for a supreme international effort to achieve at last a peaceful settlement.

That is why the European initiative is so vitally important. There must be a new road to peace. It cannot be hoped that the Israelis and the Palestinians will themselves come together in present circumstances to achieve a settlement even with a change of government in Israel. What we can hope is that an independent plan can be proposed which neither side could initiate but which both can in the end accept. It is the European initiative which is most likely to achieve that triumph in the interests of all. Indeed there is now no other way.

We may look back on 1980 as the year when the extremists, the rejectionists, Begin included, by their negative, reactionary, violent policies in effect slammed the door on domination by one side over the other, and themselves thus contributed to a new widespread and overwhelming insistence on reconciliation and peace.

I often go back to gain comfort from the words of a great Jewish writer, I.F. Stone, who says:

"Reconciliation alone can guarantee Israel's survival. Israel can exhaust itself with new wars. It can pull down the pillars on itself and its neighbors. But it can live only by reviving the spirit of fraternity and justice and reconciliation which the prophets preached."

BEHIND ISRAELI ATTACKS

The pattern of the Israeli attacks on Lebanon, especially in the last few days, indicates the possibility of an overall plan, one which goes beyond the by now routine raiding of Palestinian camps.

The attacks, in fact, have already had a direct effect on Lebanese politics, halting attempts to form a new cabinet. The Lebanese leadership sees fit now to await developments. There is real worry that these will take the form of incursions deep within the country, to attack centers of civilian and military Palestinian presence, in such places as West Beirut and Tripoli in the north.

Lebanese officials realize that the United States can do nothing at the moment to influence Israel's policies. The U.S. administration is taken up by the presidential elections. It was understood that the U.S. ambassador in Beirut has already informed the Lebanese that no help can be expected from America and that he expects further Israeli attacks.

Lebanese diplomats have emerged from meetings with their American counterparts with the impression that the Begin government wants to obtain maximum advantage from the present paralysis in Washington. And it is in this context that its stands on the questions of Palestinian autonomy and Jerusalem are to be understood. An incoming American administration, especially if it is once more led by Carter, will be faced with a series of "accomplished fact," making any progress toward a real peace impossible.

The Lebanese situation is further complicated by the Syrian dimension. Syria is extremely apprehensive that it is itself, rather than the Palestinians, the ultimate objective of Israel's provocation. This might reflect itself in bringing forward the proposed Syrian-Lebanese summit, so that the two countries can work out plans to confront the Israeli designs against Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians.

Saudi Arabian Press Review

A majority of newspapers Monday continued to lead with details on the Tifisat tragedy, reporting that the plane contained two black boxes and that the bodies of nearly half of the victims have been handed over to their relatives. Also prominent were the condolence messages from world leaders to King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd on the plane disaster. *Al-Nadwa* and *Al-Yom* led with the upcoming conference of Arab Interior Ministers which, they said, would discuss the security plan and cooperation of the Arab states in the region.

In a front-page story, *Al-Riyadh* reported Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Abd Al-Khalil's talks with Turkey on reinforcing economic relations between the two countries. It also reported on its front page that preparations have begun on a film on the life of King Abdul Aziz, founder of the Kingdom. *Al-Nadwa* displayed on page one Saudi Arabia's denial of any negotiations with Pakistan on the presence of a Pakistani armed division in the Kingdom, in exchange for a billion dollars of economic and military aid to Pakistan. *Al-Yom* reported in a page one story that Iraq is ready to meet any threats from Israel to jeopardize the nuclear program of the Iraqi government.

Newspaper editorials continued their commentary on the crown prince's call for the holy war and the wide response it has received at the Arab, Islamic and international levels. The situation in south Lebanon was also discussed by some news-

paper editorials, while others commented on the Arab Interior Ministers' conference beginning in Taif Wednesday. Dealing with the call for Jihad, *Al-Jazirah* highlighted the growing response from Arab and Islamic circles, saying the world has an obligation to revise all its political, economic, commercial and military accounts in the Middle East and to learn how to interact with Arab and Islamic nations. The paper reminded pro-Israel countries that it is high time for them to decide whether to continue to ignore for Israel's aggressive activities or to make a serious move for justice for the people of Palestine.

Commenting on the same line, *Al-Riyadh* described the call for Jihad as a "warning siren" and a beginning of Islamic action against those who have spread corruption in holy Jerusalem. The paper said Israel has begun to raise trouble after this call, one step being its attack on south Lebanon. The Israeli action in south Lebanon was aimed at checking any possible upheaval that the call might create among the Palestinians in the occupied territory, it said.

On the same subject, *Al-Nadwa* said the call for Jihad has placed before the Arab and Islamic world, the responsibility of liberating Jerusalem and all other occupied lands from the Zionists. The paper added that the crown prince's call was the only and most practical way to restore the Islamic sanctities and the lost rights. It urged a comprehensive strategy supported by all military, material, human and economic resources to liberate the holy city and

to put an end to Zionist acts. The paper stressed that Arabs and Muslims have never needed solidarity as greatly as they do today.

Dealing with the upcoming Arab Interior Ministers' conference, *Al-Biad* called upon the Arab states to take effective measures to protect themselves from various threats presently in the region. The paper added that the opening of the conference by the crown prince would offer impetus to its deliberations and resolutions, as it is going to discuss cooperation and coordination among the Arab states for eradicating crime from the Arab world. It expressed the hope that the conference would seriously study the enforcement of the Islamic law, which Saudi Arabia uses throughout its society.

Dwelling on the situation in south Lebanon, *Al-Medina* noted that Lebanon and the Arab and Islamic nation are facing an ordeal for which no solution has been found. The paper said that, through the repeated attacks on south Lebanon, Israel is trying to frighten the Lebanese into believing they would be losers by continuing to support the people of Palestine. However, it praised the Lebanese people's support for their Palestinian brethren, and urged the Arab and Islamic world to help and support the people of Palestine and Lebanon. The crown prince's call for the holy war stresses the same point — the Arab and Muslims must stand together and rise as one man against their common enemy, the paper added.



All the leaves must fall ...

Al Medina

تحتلنا، في الحاضر

In southern Africa

Outward Bound brings races together

THABA PHATSOA, Lesotho, Aug. 24 (LAT) — Mahato Seiso was the first and the youngest in the group to grasp the rope, step off the 250-foot cliff and work his way down by means of a mountaineering technique known as rappelling.

As Mahato was about to begin, a companion shouted, "Why don't you get your father up here to do this, and hurry your succession?"

Mahato, 17, and his heckler were taking part in a two-week wilderness training course at the Outward Bound school situated about 50 miles northeast of Maseru, the capital of Lesotho.

The course is designed to bring blacks and whites together in harmony in racially tense southern Africa. It is a measure of the course's success that the heckler was white man, while Mahato was not only black but the Crown Prince of Lesotho, a black kingdom surrounded by South Africa. Until 1966, Lesotho was the British territory of Basutoland.

In the five years that the Outward Bound courses in wilderness living have been offered here, almost 2,000 men and women have taken part, in an effort to become more self-confident, more self-reliant and more understanding of other men and women.

In the most demanding of the courses — the one in which Prince Mahato was involved — the enrollment has been 60 per cent black and 40 per cent white.

Most of the participants, of both races, are sent here on full pay and with their tuition paid by the South African companies that employ them. Whites are often junior executives, the blacks mostly miners who have shown leadership qualities.

The curriculum, designed to test courage and tenacity, is the same as it is at Outward Bound schools in other countries, but with an emphasis on multiracial relations that has been inserted by program director Roger Binns. Blacks and whites live together, are linked together in the mountaineering exercises and must solve map reading and other problems as a team.

"The toughest challenge?" Nketo Phofi, a black clerk in a mine repeated. He pointed to the cliff the group had just come down and said, "This was tough, but the toughest is meeting whites for the first time on an equal basis."

For some, racial tension remains throughout the course. A South African white wrote after a recent course that there had been a moment when he almost quit.

"I was being scolded by my black partner," he wrote. "He was blaming me for our being lost. He wagged his finger under my nose. Man, where I come from, a kaffir (black) who tried that would be beaten into a pulp."

But this white held his temper and finished the course, "if not friendly with my partner, at least more understanding of how he sees things."

Even when good will is intended, misunderstanding can arise because of differences in customs, life-style and education.

When two recent students were assigned to hunk, the white quickly threw his gear on the top bunk as an act of generosity. The black looked unhappy. Later, as they lay under their blankets, the black pleaded with the white above, "let me have the upper bunk."

It was some time before the white understood. There is fear, even among some educated blacks here, of a gnome-like spirit they call tokolosh, who preys on those he can reach from the floor.

The school staff, which is multiracial, intentionally pair whites and blacks in situations requiring dependence. The aim is to try to break down mutual distrust. And it gives many of the blacks their first opportunity to make a decision affecting a white man.

Despite occasional near-blows, most meet the challenge, program director Binns said. Fewer than 10 have failed the course during his five years here, and fewer than 10 have failed to complete the course, he said.

Initially, Binns said, the South African government may have been suspicious of the multiracial aspect of the training.

"I know they sent a couple of security police to take the course and see whether we had a political angle in the racial-mixing," he said. "But they found out we have neither religious nor political overtones."

The nearest thing to indoctrination is a 15-minute reading each morning when the students are in camp. There is poetry and prose, something designed to encourage acceptance of challenge, such as this line from Tennyson's "Ulysses": "to strive, to seek, to find and not to yield."



M.A.S.H.: Actor Alan Alda from the TV series M*A*S*H pickets Twentieth-Century Fox studios in Los Angeles. Alda said successful actors owe it to other actors to join the strike for fair wages.

No place for laborers to eat

Kenya cops crack down on fast food shanties

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 24 (LAT) — For years, the poor workers of Nairobi have depended for hot lunches on hundreds of tar paper and cardboard huts scattered around the city's industrial areas and on the fringes of its shopping districts.

Called kiosks, they offered the laborers a hastily nutritious — and in some cases quite tasty — meal of meat and potatoes and, when cornmeal was in good supply, the staple peasant food of Ugali, a sort of mush.

More affluent Kenyans, whether black, Asian or white, were rarely seen eating in the kiosks. By Western standards, the kiosks were abominably dirty. The floors were grease-spattered, hard-packed dirt, the roofs a combination of pieces of tin, cardboard and plastic sheeting, stained by the dirty air and smoke from the charcoal braziers.

Water was hauled in two or three times a week in 50-gallon drums for making tea and washing glasses and serving bowls. The kiosks lacked doors or screens. It was not uncommon, in the crowded streets of poorer areas, to see public latrine doors open to them.

Those conditions might have prevailed indefinitely — as they had for as long as anyone here could remember — but for cholera outbreak.

At first, city health authorities denied that the reported cholera cases constituted an outbreak, let alone an epidemic. But then, as more cases were reported — the number eventually reached 126, with six dead — the government began to move.

Speeches were made and declarations issued and the finger was pointed at the kiosks as the source of the contagion. The debate continued as the cholera ward at the city's infectious disease hospital filled up, and then it was decided that the kiosks would have to go.

Within days, policemen sent out from city hall had shut down most of the kiosks in the city, and some were smashed to the ground. Almost overnight, for the factory worker in the industrial area or the office worker in downtown Nairobi, there was no place to eat.

For affluent Kenyans, the loss was not really noticeable. But for others, the effect was comparable to closing down the Greek coffee shops in New York or the truck stops,

low-cost cafes and franchise eateries in Los Angeles. It was not that people would starve, but there was a major disruption in the pattern of life.

After a few days, the complaints grew louder. Some argued that city health inspectors were applying the standards unevenly. There were broad hints of corruption. The Nairobi street hawkers association claimed that if the kiosks were not allowed to reopen soon, the city would have to take "drastic steps against starvation."

Throughout, there was much talk of the welfare of the people. Before the kiosks had been closed a week, politicians were lining up on the issue. "The kiosks have been ordered closed since Saturday," city Councilman S.M. Maina said. "Workers are going without lunch, and this is affecting their productivity. How long will this last?"

Maina went on to suggest that the nation's president, Daniel Arap Moi, step in on the matter. The president maintained silence on the issue, but the health department issued a new set of standards for the kiosks.

Most of the kiosks in Nairobi were operated by women, and if the establishments are known by any name at all (they never have signs), they are called by the name of the woman who runs them.

Thus, there is Mama Karuru's Kiosk on Lusaka Road in the factory district, run by Njoki Karuru, a formidable presence behind her small counter, counting change and whacking loaves of bread in half with one slap of her knife. And next door to her is Felicia Ndegwa. Like her competitor, Mama Ndegwa has been in business on Lusaka Road for almost 15 years.

Both women are hard-eyed realists when it comes to business, so when the word was handed down that kiosks with cardboard and rag roofs and dirt floors and without running water, would have to remain closed, the women complied. But they immediately set about meeting the new specifications.

They brought in one-yard squares of concrete and had them set on the dirt floor, which had been carefully raked and leveled. They brought new wooden supports for the sides and roof, and had them painted — blue for Mama Karuru and green for Mama Ndegwa. They brought sheets of corrugated tin and

built the sides chest-high and painted them, too. They put on sloping tin roofs. They had water piped in, and they had new benches and tables made. Mama Karuru, gimlet eye on every penny, spent more than 20,000 shillings, about \$ 2,500.

While the construction was going on, Mama Karuru served only tea, bread and soda. Then, without fanfare — no grand openings on Lusaka Road — she went back to the full menu, and the workers coming over from the factories and small engineering shops in the neighborhood could once again have a hot meal of cabbage soup, or beef stew, or goat stew, and the mixture of beans and corn.

Meanwhile, around town, many kiosk owners were rebuilding their businesses, much like Mama Karuru. Some of the others, who could not or would not rebuild, went on serving. Here and there, they could be seen operating, their customers inside the gloomy interiors spooning down soup with bread or tea.

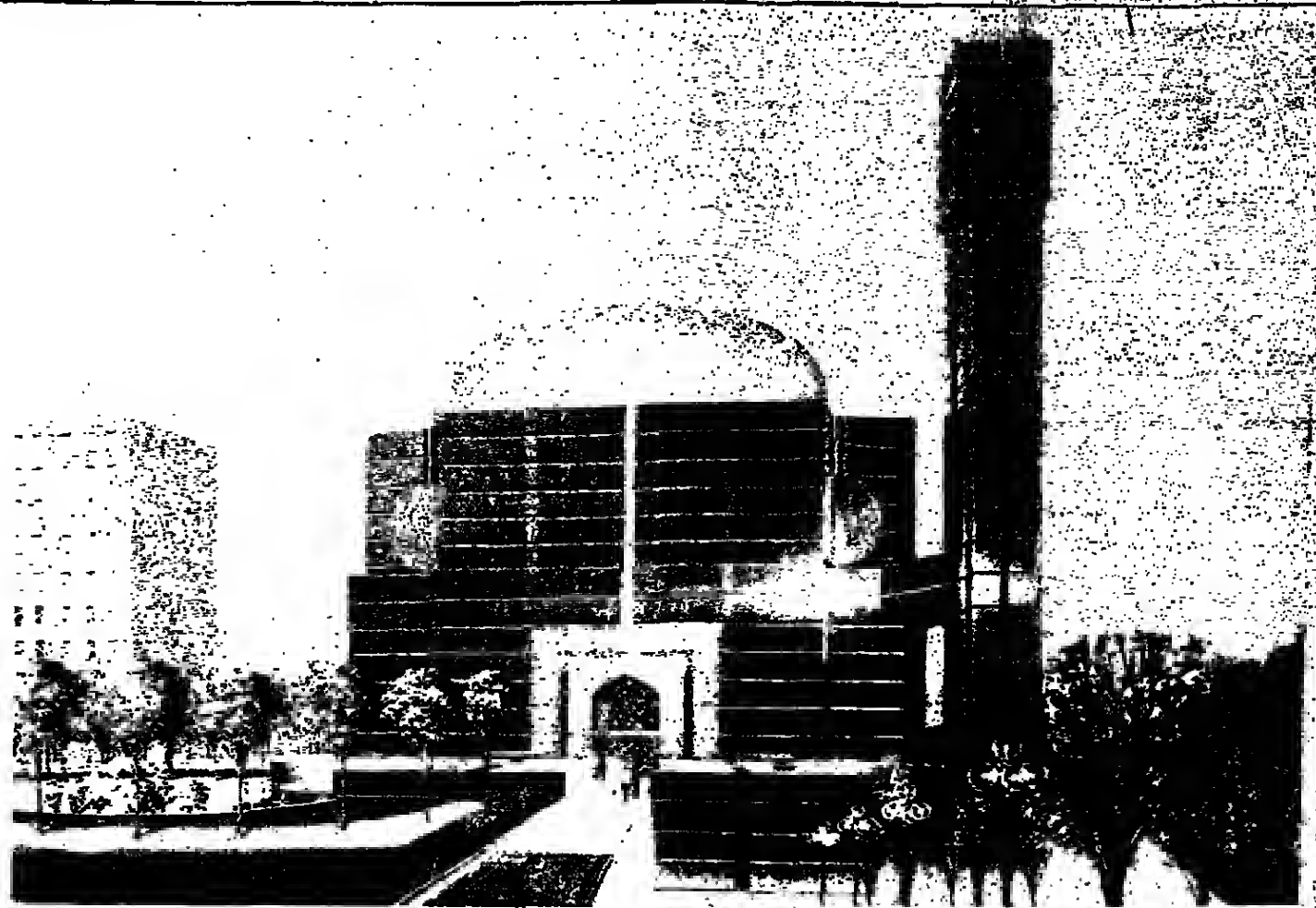
Then another mystery unfolded, perhaps equal to the mystery referred to by the smiling Julius Kamau Nderitu. City policemen — about 25 strong — rolled up in a flatbed truck in front of the two new kiosks on Lusaka Road and, while Mama Karuru and Mama Ndegwa watched and then waited in horror, they proceeded to wreck the places.

As startled customers ducked for cover, clutching their loaves of bread, the policemen took sledgehammers to the roof supports and pulled and smashed at the new corrugated tin walls and stomped them into a crinkled mess. It was not easy to tell who was in charge, but no one would offer the proprietors an explanation. They said nothing. When they finished, they climbed back in the truck and drove off.

When Mama Karuru and Mama Ndegwa went to city hall to talk to Mayor Nathan Kahara, he told them that it was not he who ordered the demolition.

Mama Karuru was back in time for the lunch-time rush. There was just enough room to duck under the smashed roof of her kiosk and sit with a glass of tea and a loaf of bread, all that she could offer her customers.

"The mayor told me to rebuild," she said.



ISLAM IN MANHATTAN: A \$ 20 million Islamic cultural center is being planned for New York City. It will include a mosque, school, clinic, and meeting hall. Its construction is not connected with the ICF.

Interfaith service planned

American committee promotes Islam

Houston Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 — The National Committee to Honor the Fourteenth Centennial of Islam — better known as Islam Centennial Fourteen (ICF) — has set Nov. 9, the Muslim New Year, as the date for an interfaith service at the National Cathedral.

Experimental cancer cure

Microwaves used on tumor

WASHINGTON — Two University of Maryland researchers this month tried a cutting new treatment on a patient with a lethal brain tumor. They implanted an antenna in the man's brain and bombarded the cancer with microwaves.

The patient — a 28-year-old European executive whose cancer had recurred after surgery, radiation and chemotherapy — is up and around at the University of Maryland hospital, with no apparent ill effects from the antenna or three brain-heating treatments.

"After months of worrying, it turned out to be remarkably easy," said Dr. Michael Salzman, the 34-year-old neurosurgeon who performed the operation.

The researchers' tests on animals had shown them that the waves can heat a portion of the brain to a temperature that kills tumor cells but leaves normal cells unharmed. If this first patient's tumor shrinks during the next few months, it will mean microwaves are a powerful new tool for treating one of the worst forms of cancer known.

Mayan canal grids studied

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 (LAT) — The ancient Maya of Central America dug a much more extensive network of canals and water-control ditches — and practiced a more intensive kind of agriculture — than archeologists previously realized, a University of Texas scholar says.

Prof. Richard W. W. Adams, an archeologist at University of Texas at San Antonio, is advancing this notion based on an aerial radar reconnaissance over more than 50,000 square miles of what used to be the lowland empire of the Maya in present-day Guatemala and Belize.

Adams and his colleague, Prof. T. Patrick Culbert of the University of Arizona, are being somewhat cautious in their claims until they or other scientists can make more precise on-site investigations of what appear in the radar images to be grids of inter-connected canals.

But from the limited explorations the two carried out on the ground in Guatemala last February, it appears that the Maya built for themselves a system of waterways that might almost rival modern water projects in the United States, Culbert said.

Scientists have known for at least 10 years so that the Maya excavated canals for draining swamps, irrigating crops, storing water for drinking and construction projects, and to control water flows.

The research of Prof. Ray T. Matheny of Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, in the campeche sector of Yucatan and of A. H. Siemens and the late Dennis Puleston in Belize in the early 1970s disclosed the existence of canals.

The service, in addition to celebrating the New Year, will emphasize the common roots of Islam, Judaism and Christianity in a spirit of ecumenism and secularism.

Also on that day, but not part of the services, there will be an exhibition of Muslim prayer rugs, Christian icons, Jewish menorahs and other historic religious artifacts in the National Cathedral, a preview of a much larger collection of ICF museum

pieces that go on tour of eight major American cities Jan. 15 through April 1, 1981.

The ICF events are being sponsored by academic, diplomatic, civic, business, religious and artistic communities in the United States. They are part of a two-to-three-year national education program to inform Americans about Islam as a cultural force in world history and its role to today's international environment.

The ICF national committee consists of leaders from a broad spectrum of American life, and is assisted by an academic and museum advisory committee and a panel of diplomatic advisors.

The idea of establishing a nationwide program to mark the Fourteenth Centennial of Islam originated among Americans. Early thinking and planning came from a group of men and women in Washington who began meeting informally in late 1978.

This group included individuals from the American University, Catholic University, Georgetown University, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, the Middle East Institute, the Islamic Center, and various scholarly organizations interested in improved international understanding.

This preparatory group established a non-profit corporation as the legal entity behind the National Committee, and in 1979 asked two Americans, Lucius D. Battle and William R. Crawford, each a former ambassador, to serve respectively as chairman and executive director of Islam Centennial Fourteen.

A board of directors was installed on Jan. 28, 1980, and the members of all three committees met in Washington on June 12, 1980.

The committee will sponsor events directly, encourage and publicize independent and community-sponsored events, and serve as a clearinghouse to bring together the diverse talents of various individuals and organizations.

A nationwide network of regional committees is being formed to facilitate cooperation in setting up lectures, conferences and other public events, and to distribute films and educational materials related to the fourteenth centennial programs. The programs of ICF will not promote specific religious or political viewpoints of any kind.

In the funding of various projects, ICF already has received grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the U.S. International Communication Agency.

The programs of Islam Centennial Fourteen will cost approximately \$4.2 million (\$R14 million) over three years. As of July 1, the national committee had received \$746,206 (\$R24.8 million) from corporations, foundations and individuals. In addition, the national committee has received certified pledges for an additional \$586,000 (\$R19.5 million) bringing the total of actual receipts and pledges to \$1,332,206 (\$R44 million).

The ICF is an American organization and work will largely be confined to the United States. As a matter of policy, financial support from foreign governments will be respectfully declined. The ICF seeks support from American sources: Foundations, corporations, and the government.

The ICF, according to Executive Director William Crawford, represents no special interests and has no axe to grind. He said the organization is ecumenical and secular, and is non-political in "the broadest sense," not concerned with governmental responses or policies. Nor is the ICF seeking to influence any government, he said.

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فيسلر — الاسم المعروف دوليا لادوات الطبخ التي تمتاز بنوعية جيدة من المانيا الغربية

فيسلر كورونال
أفضل قدر ضغط مصنوع من الألمنيوم الثمين أو الستينيل ستيل ١٨/١٠ أوتوماتيكي سهل الاستخدام وآمن صنع ألمانيا

فيسلر فيتافيت رويال
أفضل قدر ضغط ذات التوعية المانية المصنوعة من الستينيل ستيل الثمين ١٨/١٠ والذي يمتاز بصفات ممتازة للطبخ بمختلف الأحجام والتصاميم

يتوفر لدى:
شارع بوقري - تلفون ٢٢٧٥٣
شارع قابيل - تلفون ٢٠٨٥٨
وكافة مخازن الادوات المنزلية في المملكة

فيسلر
Fissler

هكذا من الأكل

Inexhaustible energy source

U.S. to spend \$2b on fusion research

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 (LAT) — With virtually no public debate and little public attention, the United States is about to embark on a \$2 billion project to convert the theory of atomic fusion into the technology for generating electricity.

Physicists have been trying for nearly three decades to figure out how to force atoms of hydrogen together in a controlled reaction that releases vast amounts of useful energy. In the process, they have had to develop and learn the science of plasma physics and have faced a plethora of scientific and technical problems. But they now believe they are in sight of their goal.

The thrust of all this attention and money is the tantalizing but elusive goal of reversing the process of atomic fusion, the source of energy in conventional nuclear power plants. If two hydrogen atoms can be forced to fuse, they produce helium plus energy. This is the process that fuels the sun, the stars and the hydrogen bombs, so it certainly is known to occur.

What's more, enough fusionable hydrogen isotopes exist in ordinary seawater to meet the energy demands of the earth for the remainder of its existence, an almost-free and unobtainable source of fuel forever.

And, while fusion reactions will irradiate the vessels in which they occur, they produce no radioactive spent fuel, so the problem of waste disposal is vastly reduced and simplified.

But a controlled fusion reaction has yet to take place despite the best efforts of more than 6,000 scientists in the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe and Japan.

To make fusion happen, the isotopes of hydrogen — deuterium and tritium — must be heated to temperature of 100 million degrees Celsius, which is six times the temperature of the inside of the sun, and they must be packed together and held there for a certain length of time.

At these temperatures, electrons are stripped off their atoms, leaving only the positively charged nuclei, which, containing the same charge, repel each other. The high temperature forces the nuclei to move fast enough to overcome the electrical repulsion.

The closer the nuclei can be packed, the less time they need to be held together, and vice versa.

To date, the necessary temperatures have been approached in some machines and the

necessary density and confinement times in others, but no one has yet put together all three conditions.

How to contain material at such temperatures presents its own novel problem and has spawned two completely different approaches and several branches within each approach. These are being pursued at laboratories stretching from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass., to General Atomics, Inc., in La Jolla, Calif.

If material at 100 million degrees were allowed to touch the walls of the container that held it either the container would vaporize instantly or the material would be sufficiently cooled to stop the reaction.

The major method for overcoming this problem, and the one closest to succeeding, is called magnetic confinement fusion, in which powerful magnetic fields are set up that hold the hot matter in a predetermined shape away from the walls of the container.

The most successful shape for the device in which magnetic confinement occurs is a doughnut, and the machines that are shaped that way are called Tokamaks (Russian for doughnut-shaped).

Last June, a Tokamak at Princeton University in New Jersey — the Princeton Large Torus — achieved a temperature of 82

Carter recovery plan to be announced soon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AFP) — An economic recovery plan which Washington said several weeks ago was to be announced will be unveiled before next Friday, a White House spokesman said Saturday.

President Jimmy Carter was making final decisions this weekend based on recommendations from his economic policy group, spokesman Ray Jenkins added.

Sources close to the president predicted the program would include acceleration of debt payments to encourage companies to invest more. It would probably call for reduction of fiscal costs, putting the onus of absorbing higher Social Security costs in 1981 on individuals and businesses.

The plan was also likely to provide federal investment to create jobs and redeploy workers, and to issue directives to revitalize entire regions of the country hit by the economic crisis as well as industrial sectors affected.

million degrees, but the density-confinement was 1-100th of what is required.

A larger machine now being built at Princeton, the Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor, is expected to achieve the scientific milestone of "breakeven" in the next two or three years. Breakeven means that the fusion reaction will produce as much energy as was put into it to get it going.

The largest Tokamak now in operation is at General Atomics in La Jolla, Calif., and is called Doublet III. This machine, which weighs 1 million pounds, has the advantage of being able to hold the plasma (hot matter) in many different shapes.

At the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory near San Francisco, scientists are investigating the mirror approach to magnetic fusion. Instead of having the fusion vessel close in on itself doughnut-like to prevent leakage of the plasma, magnetic mirrors use a straight tube for the fusion and plug the ends with strong magnetic fields.

Not content with the magnetic confinement approach, other physicists believe that the way to achieve fusion is through a completely different method altogether.

This idea, called inertial confinement fusion, involves bombarding a tiny pellet of deuterium and tritium with enough energy to literally force the molecules to fuse before the heat of the bombardment forces them to fly apart. The typical approach to doing that is with a laser, a highly concentrated beam of light.

Less than a mile from the magnetic fusion experiments at the Livermore Laboratory, an enormous laser called Shiva has been constructed to pursue experiments in inertial confinement fusion.

In the instant when the button is pressed, the Shiva laser generates 30 trillion watts — 50 times the total U.S. electric generating capacity. But the pulse occurs for only one billionth of a second.

There is a feeling of awe among physicists for what is being proposed for them to do and what they are doing.

Among the scientists, John Gilleland, head of fusion research at La Jolla, says:

"If I'm walking on the beach and moody I can't do it. I'm doing it for the benefit of mankind. Other times I can say it's interesting physics. Other times the interests are in the high technology."

Erick Storm at Livermore: "I'm involved with something which, if successful, will profoundly change the future of mankind."

British auto makers fight to survive

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AFP) — The British auto industry is among the worst-placed of the world's car manufacturing operations and seems to be facing an uphill struggle even to survive, not to mention prosper.

At the same time, France's dynamic Renault is continuing its strong campaign to upgrade its international status, with its most recent move being a plan to become the biggest single stockholder in the American Motors Corp. of the United States.

British figures for the first 10 days of August showed that imports grabbed 62 per cent of the new-vehicle market, a record high. Talbot and Vauxhall recently put more workers on short-time, while Ford and British Leyland have laid off more workers and have plans to get rid of even more.

British Leyland, the last wholly-British-owned company in the British industry, is the key to recovery of the British car industry, but BL executives are facing a tough battle to keep their firm in the position of a major auto manufacturer.

Despite facility cuts, the firm still has a production capacity of nearly a million cars a year, and it hopes that its new fall car, the Metro, will give it a big sales boost when it is launched next October. Last year's output was a mere 504,000 cars.

Meanwhile, Renault of France revealed that it will become the biggest shareholder in American Motors Corp. In October by boosting its equity to 22.5 per cent, from the present 5 per cent.

Renault will carry out the move by exercising its right to convert a loan into equity capital. Auto market observers said that Renault's advance in the United States was part of a campaign to improve its international standing and bolster its strength, against a new generation of "world cars" being developed by General Motors, Ford, and Japanese firms. Such "world cars" will be highly fuel-efficient and capable of being sold on many different markets.

Taipei car company to export small trucks

TAIPEI, Aug. 24 (CNA) — Yue Loong Motor Co., the Republic of China's auto-maker, will make the nation's first car exports in the near future, says a company spokesman.

Importers in the Middle East and Latin America are now negotiating for exports of 1,200cc Pobby small trucks and have recently visited Yue Loong's production facilities.

The spokesman noted that, "all of them were impressed by the small truck's design, quality, and price. One Middle East importer has signed a contract to become our agent for that region."

The Pobby small truck, which has been sold domestically, has a loading capacity of one metric ton. The local price is \$5,000, but exported models will sell for about \$2,000.

Ford Lio Ho Motor Co. is also planning to export autos soon. Its 1130cc and 1,500cc Lacer sedans will be marketed in Hong Kong, Singapore, and other Asian and Pacific countries before the end of January 1981.



SMOOTH: The bearing system on this Linn Sondek turntable has been designed to eliminate movement which creates interference. The company claims its turntables are more stable than any others on the market.

Advice for the wise

Mexico's bureaucratic maze

MEXICO CITY — "I pride myself on never having paid a bribe," said the odd-timer, a European woman who has lived here for a decade and has learned the ways of the bureaucracy — utterly baffling and often costly lessons for any newcomer.

Her wallet is filled with cards of important people, infinitely more valuable in some cases than any amount of money she could carry. For a recently arrived visitor she gives this advice:

"Take one of your own cards," a necessary item in Mexico, "and write the name of this high police official on the back, then put his phone number under it with Linea Directa scrawled after it. If all else fails when a traffic policeman stops you, show him the card and ask him to call this man. He won't want to bother him. Don't confront the policeman. Then it becomes a matter of time. Just tell him this man will 'explain' everything."

"If worse comes to worse, tell the policeman you'll go to the station with him. He doesn't want to go because he'll lose money he could be getting in bribes. You have to remember, you are in the right no matter what you've done."

In this little lesson on how to deal with police (known as mordelones from the Mexican slang for bribe) are the keys to dealing with official Mexico at any level, and a hint of why the U.S. government often finds itself at odds with Mexican officials. These rules, it should be noted, are easier to describe than to master.

First of all, one should make an effort to know personally as many influential people as possible (those business cards again). Personal relationships are almost everything. In a nation of big families, a kind of chain reaction may occur, so that after a while you may know at least a cousin of anybody you may ever need.

Those without such connections find themselves doomed to the purgatory of endless hours unattended in the inevitable waiting rooms.

There is a reciprocal aspect to this. If you can call on your friends with ease, they expect to be able to do the same with you, and on the diplomatic level this means mutual accessibility. A friend, once ignored or slighted, can easily become an enemy and the Mexicans have long memories of the days — before oil — when they often felt ignored or slighted by the United States.

Which brings up the second vital aspect of getting along either in or with Mexico — what the French, whose culture the Mexicans have always envied slightly, call politesse. Despite all the talk of machismo, or perhaps because of it, confrontation is not an accepted mode of getting along in Mexican society. There is an almost oriental obsession with saving face and the fastest way to reach a dead end in any kind of negotiation is to force an issue.

The painfully protracted U.S.-Mexican negotiations last year on the price of natural gas were largely a result of the confrontational approach attributed to the U.S. Department of Energy.

Mexican pride is such, however, that any suggestion it may be sullied is enough to lead to protracted problems. Even when the United States is wise enough to ask, rather than demand, something of its southern neighbor, Mexican opposition for whatever reason to a given policy may make it seem as if adopting it would be giving in to Washington. This often invokes the principle that if Washington wants it, Mexico doesn't.

Oil has complicated matters by leading to the suspicion here that anything the United States does that seems to benefit Mexico is merely a tactic to get more petroleum.

All this may lead to infinite subtleties in communication and face-saving, an elaborate minuet of social and business intercourse that

Commonwealth summit to focus on cooperation

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24 (AFP) — Economic cooperation in Asia is likely to be the central issue when the second regional meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government (CHOGAM) is held here next month, but official sources added Sunday that controversial and bilateral issues would be avoided.

However the four-day meeting beginning on September 4 is expected to consider political trends in the region, the sources said.

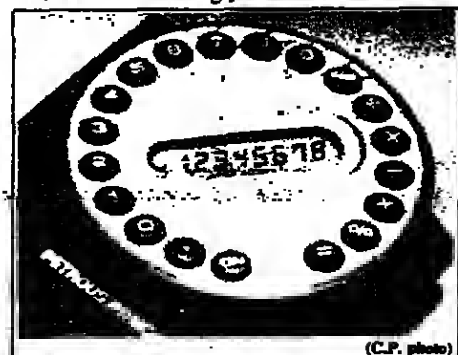
Most of the 16 Commonwealth countries in Asia and the Pacific are expected to attend.

sometimes takes curiously clumsy turns.

The new U.S. Ambassador, Julian Nava, made an effort upon arriving to speak Spanish as a matter of courtesy to the Mexican officials he encountered. A Mexican-American scholar, Nava has no problem with the language, unlike many of his predecessors.

On meeting Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda, Nava greeted him in the language of Mexico. Castaneda replied in English. Neither man would explicitly make an issue of this, but it created the curious situation of the U.S. Ambassador speaking Spanish to a Mexican Foreign Minister replying in English.

The final requisite for survival in Mexico is patience. What may seem the simplest thing can take a seemingly interminable time to



ROUND: The world's first circular calculator is three inches (80 mm) in diameter. It's called the Petos PRMC-1.

accomplish, this may be true even for those who have the proper contacts and manners. A travel agency here, for instance, nearly went broke earlier in the year after allowing a government agency to charge \$130,000 worth of tickets. Eight months later, almost \$90,000 of the bill remains unpaid. The business was obtained originally through a mutual friend of the travel agent and the head of the government bureau. The friend's child is the goddaughter of the official. Even a plea from the godchild has not been able to pry the money loose.

As noted earlier, these rules of connections, politesse and patience are considerably easier to describe than to follow. It is not uncommon to see the newly arrived kicking the fenders of cars turning almost through them as they cross streets, learning Spanish epithets before they learn to order meals, and developing a level of hostility toward Mexicans that assures confrontation at the slightest provocation.

The last resort, of course, is bribery. A lot of it goes on. But while a little cash in the right hand at the right time may make life easier for a resident — and may not, because the passing of money is an art few foreigners master with grace and the requisite style — it is virtually useless on the diplomatic level. Even in a figurative sense it would be difficult for the United States to grease the palm of one of the world's greatest oil producers.

As Mexico grows more powerful economically and politically more influential among the nonaligned nations, Washington can expect to deal with Mexicans on their own terms. If it masters the game it may discover, like those who have lived here long enough to learn the ropes, that "anything is possible."

S. Korea ups oil price

SEOUL, Aug. 24 (R) — The South Korean government Saturday raised domestic prices of oil products by nearly 15 per cent, owing to increases in the price of imported crude oil, mainly from the Middle East.

Officials of the economic planning board said the wholesale price index would rise about two per cent as a result. Domestic oil prices rose by an average of nearly 60 per cent in January, on top of the 74 per cent increase recorded during 1979.

The countries are Australia, Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Kiribati, Malaysia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa.

Nauru, with a population of 7,500, is the smallest in the group, while Vanuatu (the New Hebrides Islands), which became independent on July 30, is the youngest.

The first such meeting, or CHOGAM, was held in Sydney in February 1978 and considered a number of areas for cooperation.

AFL-CIO urges pension fund diversion First woman wins executive post

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (LAT) — The AFL-CIO, departing from past policy, urged has unions to seek greater control over scores of billions of dollars in labor-negotiated pension funds and use the money to help in the retooling of America's sick industries.

The labor federation also offered to cooperate with business and the federal government in a new plan to create a national reindustrialization board that would help to save threatened steel, auto and other manufacturing facilities by the use of tax "carrots" on a selective basis.

The change of course by the AFL-CIO, reflected in policy statements adopted by its executive council during a two-day meeting here, showed organized labor's deep concern that job losses in basic U.S. industries may be permanent and not regained after the recession.

Lane Kirkland, AFL-CIO president, emphasized the severity of the problem during a news conference.

"We can't execute these industries and condemn their workers and their regions to death and decay," Kirkland said. "What are we going to do — send all our kinds to work at a fast food joint?"

In another departure from tradition, the AFL-CIO elected a woman to its executive council for the first time in a century of organized labor's history. She is Joyce D. Miller, president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women and a vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union.

"It's a real breakthrough," Miller said. "I think it's going to have an impact on all working women in terms of organizing."

The AFL-CIO high command received a special report which said that pension funds negotiated by labor unions now total \$228 billion, although only \$92 billion of that amount is administered jointly by unions and management. The remainder, or \$136 billion is invested entirely at the discretion of employers, the report said.

While the AFL-CIO in the past generally has taken a hands-off attitude toward investment of pension funds, the council agreed that unions now must try to use these billions in ways that would increase the number of jobs in manufacturing, construction, transportation and maritime industries.

The federation proposed a new federal agency, run by labor, management and public directors, to channel pension monies into import-threatened industries to help them modernize and raise productivity so they can compete better with foreign products.

Once established, the labor group said, labor-management contracts could set aside a portion of pension fund assets for the revitalization plan. The government would guarantee a minimum return on the investments to assure that pensions would be paid when due.

In a related statement, the AFL-CIO called for a "limited partnership" with business and government to overhaul the nation's aging industrial base, especially in the steel and auto centers of the northeast and north central states.

The proposed national reindustrialization board would have extraordinary power to select industries or firms to be aided through direct or government-guaranteed loans and low interest loans as well as tax incentives on a selective basis, the AFL-CIO statement said.

"These benefits must not simply become devices for multinational corporations to use tax breaks to operate plants abroad and import products in competition with U.S.-made goods," the statement explained.

The AFL-CIO's views on reindustrialization may not prevail when President Carter unveils his industry revival plan next week, labor officials said, but will have an impact on Congress and the legislation to carry out Carter's goals.

The labor union's stance in the past has not endorsed such sweeping plans of industrial aid but the severity of plant closings and the high unemployment in such basic, union-organized industries as auto and steel have changed attitudes in the union hierarchy, AFL-CIO sources said.

Foreign Exchange Rates			
Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Saturday			
	SAMA	Cable	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar		8.55	8.50
Belgian Franc (1,000)	115.00	113.00	
Canadian Dollar	2.85		
Deutsche Mark (100)	187.00	188.00	184.70
Dutch Guilder (100)	170.00	173.00	170.00
Egyptian Pound		4.50	4.30
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.50	90.20
French Franc (100)	80.00	81.50	79.80
Greek Drachma (1,000)		80.00	
Indian Rupee (100)			42.90
Iranian Rial (100)			
Iraqi Dinar		9.50	
Italian Lira (10,000)	39.00	40.00	39.20
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.80		15.10
Jordanian Dinar		11.43	11.33
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.41	12.39
Lebanese Lira (100)		97.40	97.20
Moroccan Dirham (100)		81.00	80.20
Pakistani Rupee (100)			33.85
Philippines Peso (100)			44.50
Pound Sterling	7.84	7.92	7.91
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.75	91.50
Singapore Dollar			1.58
Spanish Peso (1,000)		53.00	48.00
Swiss Franc (100)	204.00	204.00	200.30
Syrian Lira (100)		77.25	85.40
Turkish Lira (1,000)		44.00	
U.S. Dollar	3.32	3.33	3.325
Yemeni Rial (100)		73.10	72.95
Gold kg.		68,400.00	
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Silver kg.			

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Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Air Force Command, Dept. of supplies	Construction of storehouses at King Abdul Aziz Air Base in Dharan	—	2000	Sept. 6
Municipality of Mecca	Construction and repairs of mountain roads (second portion)	129/12/11	300	Sept. 15
Municipality of Jeddah	Fencing of the graveyard in Nuzhah Yamani, Jeddah	27	500	Sept. 1
" " "	Temporary asphalted in areas inhabited by limited income group (first stage)	28	10000	Aug. 31
" " "	Temporary asphalted in areas inhabited by limited income group (second stage)	29	10000	Sept. 1
" " "	Completion of beautification works at the omiche	30	10000	Sept. 5
" " "	Maintenance of plants along the streets (first stage)	31	1000	Sept. 10
" " "	Supply of car tires and tubes	32	1000	Sept. 20

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON
24TH AUGUST, 1980 — 13TH SHA'WAL, 1400

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Date
3	Trophy	A.E.T.	Vehicles	23.8.80
4	Robert E. Lee (Barges)	A.E.T.	Building Material	20.8.80
5	Atlantic Freighter	A.E.T.	Chicken	15.8.80
6	Capetan Markos	Algoasabi	Bagged Barley	23.8.80
8 N	Mazin	Sadaka	Durra	18.8.80
8 S	Amali	El Hawi	Durra	21.8.80
9	Svanur	Abdallah	Poultry	22.8.80
11	Daveo	O.C.E.	Bananas	21.8.80
12	Barga 338-1	Gulf	Pylons	15.8.80
14	Jamaica Farewell	Alfreza	Containers/General	23.8.80
18	Zaus 1	Roloco	Containers	22.8.80
21	Lalandia	Barber	Containers	23.8.80
23	Freezer Prince	O.C.E.	Frozen Meat/Fish	9.8.80
24	Ocean Dynamic	Alfreza	Poultry	20.8.80
28	Hito Speedster	Star	Fruits/Chicken	18.8.80
31	Emanuel	O.C.E.	Citrus	14.8.80
38	Zahi	Shobokshi	"anned Food/Timber	23.8.80
39	Abdul Latif	El Hawi	Timber	23.8.80
40	Naveen	Fayez	General	22.8.80
40	Sadaka	Sadaka	Durra	21.8.80
42	Kimolos	Alsaada	Bagged Sugar	22.8.80

DAMMAM PORT MANAGEMENT
SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS —
OF 13.10.1400 — 24.8.1980 — CHANGES OF
PAST 24 HOURS

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Date
9	Nediloyd Bangkok	Karoo	Fertilizer/Gen	19.8.80
10	Kota Abadi	Gulf	To Load Urea	21.8.80
13	Finn Amer	S.M.C.	Gen Conts	23.8.80
14	O.A.K.	Algoasabi	Pipes	22.8.80
19	Al Yasrah	Karoo	Sheep	24.8.80
21	Pacific Insurer (D8)	Alfreza	Bulk Cement	10.8.80
24	Sun Emerald	Alfreza	Containers	23.8.80
29	Halla Pilot	Gulf	Gen Cargo	23.8.80
30	Jaagat Priya	General	Bagged Barley	24.8.80
36	World Youth (DB)	S.M.C.	Bulk Cement	16.8.80

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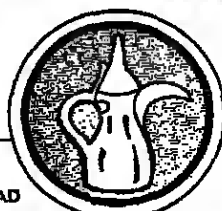
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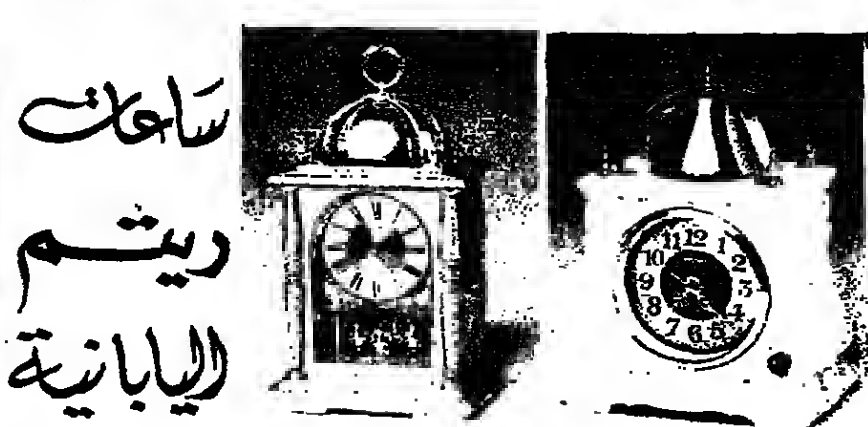
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Pentagon issues report

Too few copters doomed rescue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP) — A high-ranking Pentagon military panel reported Saturday that some key planning flaws and other weaknesses, including assignment of too few helicopters, helped doom the American hostage rescue mission in Iran.

Especially significant was the group's contention that planners should have increased the number of helicopters from eight to at least 10 as insurance.

Commanders cancelled the mission in the Iranian desert last April 25 because three helicopters dropped out with mechanical problems. That left the force one short of the minimum six choppers considered necessary to carry out the rescue of 53 American

hostages from Tehran.

Among other things, the Pentagon panel of six senior retired and active officers criticized command and control arrangements below the top echelons. It spoke of some confusion at "Desert One," the refueling stop where the mission was aborted.

"When the desert one-on-scene commander's name (Air Force Col. James Kyle) surfaced during post-mission interviews with helicopter pilots, they stated that, in some cases, they did not know or recognize the authority of those giving orders at Desert One," the report said.

This differs from senior Pentagon officials' portrayal, shortly after the mission was cancelled, of a smoothly-functioning chain of

command up and down the line.

In fact, significant portions of the report suggest that U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown may have been overstating the situation on May 8 when he called it "a well-planned mission."

In two major recommendations for the future, the panel argued that "counter-terrorist forces" of all U.S. military services should be brought under a single command and that the joint chiefs of staff should create a senior body of officers to review plans and operations in this field. Pentagon spokesman Thomas Ross said these actions are being taken "with high priority."

While listing criticisms, the investigative panel, created by the joint chiefs last May, also concluded that the rescue mission's concept was valid, that the operation was feasible, and that it "offered the best chance of getting the hostages out alive (with) the least danger of starting a war with Iran."

On the other hand, the five generals and one admiral called the aborted rescue attempt by U.S. commandos "a high-risk operation" and said "there was little margin to compensate for mistakes or plain bad luck."

Admiral James Holloway III, retired chief of naval operations, presented the 78-page report, a heavily-censored version of a much bulkier classified document turned in to the joint chiefs following a three-month investigation. As chairman, Holloway said the panel was unanimous.

Summing up the mission, Holloway said in a statement that "it was risky and we knew it, but it had a good chance of success."

Apparently trying to soothe the sting of his group's criticism, he praised the men who commanded, planned and executed the operation as "the most competent and best qualified for the task of all available."

Holloway also said that "we encountered not a shred of evidence of culpable neglect or incompetence."

At a news conference Saturday, Holloway said, "We found absolutely no evidence" that the operation was detected by the Soviet Union or anyone else.

The unclassified version of the report covered only the first stage of the rescue operation that failed in the last stage, as it turned out, because the 90 commandos and their flying comrades were recalled from the desert 320 km from Tehran.

After the mission was canceled, a helicopter and a C-130 transport plane loaded with fuel collided and eight American servicemen died in the flames.

The panel said only that "the plan for the unexecuted portion...was soundly conceived and capable of successful execution."

Documents displayed by the Iranians after the mission's failure, and later confirmed as authentic by Pentagon sources, showed that the plan called for the 90 commandos to fly by helicopter from desert one to a mountain hideout about 80 km from Tehran where they were to await nightfall. Then, by truck, the commandos were to move into Tehran, surprise the militants guarding the hostages at the U.S. Embassy and the nearby foreign ministry and escape with the hostages aboard helicopters which were to have landed in a soccer stadium near the embassy.

News withheld

Poles await 2nd meet

GDANSK, Poland, Aug. 24 (AP) — Defiant Polish workers were awaiting word Sunday on a possible second meeting between their leaders and a senior deputy premier dispatched by the Communist government to settle the 11-day strike along the Baltic coast.

First Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski was believed to have returned to Warsaw to report to the government on his extraordinary two-hour meeting Saturday night with a joint strike committee representing workers at more than 300 plants.

Jagielski's face-to-face encounter with strikers, which took place at the Lenin Shipyard, represented a major concession to demands for the government to deal with the joint committee rather than individual factory committees. The joint committee has presented a list of 21 demands, including an end to censorship, church access to the mass media and trade unions free of government and Communist Party control.

Strikers have also asked the government to report fully to the Polish people on the causes of the unrest and the workers demands.

Poland's state-controlled news media reported Sunday that strikes in the industrial north "prevailed" and that there were talks with representatives of the strikers. But there was no mention of Jagielski's meeting with strike leaders.

A government information officer in Warsaw said as far as he knew, Jagielski was back in Warsaw to consult with party and government leadership.

A decision on many of the demands, including changes in trade union movement and relaxation of censorship, could be made only at the highest levels of the Communist Party.

The information officer said both the party leadership and the government were "intensely working on a political solution, and this work is supervised, led and inspired by (party leader Edward) Gierek."



Erich Honecker



Chancellor Schmidt

Germanies postpone summit

BONN, Aug. 24 (R) — East and West Germany, their plans for a summit thwarted by the strikes in Poland, will attempt to keep their dialogue alive even though their leaders seem to find it impossible to meet.

West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who canceled the meeting last week, stressed that talks with the East German Communist Chief Erich Honecker, were still necessary. First Schmidt-Honecker meeting planned for last February were canceled because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

After the second postponement, a West German government statement underlined the importance Bonn attaches to developing "sensible neighborly relations" with its eastern neighbor.

Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said relations with East Germany were continuing as before. But it was a blow for Schmidt, campaigning for October's general election as the champion of détente, to have two meetings with East European leaders canceled in a week.

Last Monday, Polish Communist Party

Chief Edward Gierek postponed talks with Schmidt in Hamburg because of the strikes.

Schmidt later decided to turn down Honecker's invitation for two days of talks in East Germany, which would have been the first visit there by a West German chancellor in 10 years.

One West German newspaper said it would have been embarrassing for Schmidt to be seen on television by voters at home smiling in one peaceful Communist country while workers in another country were striking in defiance of Communist authority.

The events of the past week appeared to show that the West German leader's overtures to the East could succeed only when there was stability in Eastern Europe.

Chancellor Willy Brandt's pioneering visit to Erfurt in 1970 opened the dialogue with East Germany and heralded a new mood of optimism in East-West relations after decades of hostility and mistrust. Schmidt's planned journey 10 years later was designed to prove that in today's gloomier political climate that dialogue was as important as ever.

Britannica to publish in Chinese

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (LAT) — In a historic publishing decision Encyclopedia Britannica Inc. has announced that it will produce in China a Chinese language version of its 15th edition.

The move will be a joint venture with the Greater Encyclopedia of China Publishing House and is being undertaken as part of Peking's modernization campaign.

Charles Swanson, president of Britannica Inc., called the effort "a major cultural achievement involving a unique collaboration between a major publishing house of the People's Republic of China and a Western reference publisher."

Swanson told a news conference that "while Encyclopedia Britannica has considerable experience in publishing reference works in other languages, it is a first for China to enter in such a relationship with a Western publishing firm."

The four-year project calls for production by the Chinese of an eight-volume encyclopedia composed of eight million words, based largely on Britannica's microfilm, the ready-reference section of

Britannica's 30-volume 15th edition.

Speaking through an interpreter, Jiang Chunfang, chairman and chief editor, Encyclopedia of China, said that although China has been exposed to Western culture and scientific knowledge for the past 150 years, this is the first time such knowledge will be available in the form of an encyclopedia.

"In the past 2,000 years, despite the fact that China has published a number of encyclopedic publications, we respect Britannica's great prestige internationally," Jiang said. "We feel it will be extremely useful to translate an abridged version of the Encyclopedia Britannica."

The Chinese are the publishers of the world's largest reference book of an encyclopedic nature — the Grand Compendium of Yunglo.

It was prepared in manuscript form by more than 3,000 scholars between the years 1403 and 1408. The third emperor of the Ming dynasty ordered production of a universal compendium of human knowledge among the Chinese up to A.D. 1400.



BOMB-PROOF: A crane lowers a self-contained nuclear fallout shelter into a hole in a London backyard. The shelter, costing \$ 20,000, is said by its manufacturers to guarantee the survival of its occupants after a nuclear blast.

But ferries halted

Fishermen ease blockade

PARIS, Aug. 24 (AFP) — Shipping was moving normally at the giant Mediterranean port of Fos-Sur-Mer Sunday as the easing of the fishermen's nation-wide port blockade allowed shipping to move at several other harbors, including Le Havre and Caen in the north.

Trawlermen at Cherbourg in west France also lifted their blockade at 10 a.m. but they would not allow car ferries for Britain to leave and they warned that they intended to reimpose their barricade at 6 p.m. However, shipping remained imprisoned at Dieppe.

The lifting of the blockade at several

smaller ports near Le Havre in northwest France continued, enabling yachtsmen to sail.

At Fos in the Mediterranean, oil tankers and iron ore carriers were maneuvering with the help of civilian tugs. Naval tugs were sent in at the end of last week to raise the blockade of this vital port on the orders of Prime Minister Raymond Barre, but Sunday the naval task force which had been patrolling the harbor, was moored nearby.

Some 25,000 French fishermen have brought traffic in up to 25 ports to a halt over the last week in protest at owners plans to reduce manning levels and against the government's refusal to increase their fuel subsidy.

The easing of the fishermen's stand in the last 48 hours resulted in the blockade being lifted last night at Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Le Havre, but no trawlers were putting to sea to catch fish.

The government, which does not want to undertake global talks on the dispute, succeeded on Friday in instituting regional talks on the various sectoral problems involved, and these are to resume on Monday.

However the fishermen have shown remarkable solidarity, considering that the individual situation of fishermen varies considerably, with the skippers of larger boats earning more than airline pilots.

The government has rejected any question of increased fuel subsidies because of the cost to the state, because it would contravene European community rules, and because it would be a precedent for other sectors such as agriculture and the transport industries.

40 drowned off Mexico

CIUDAD DEL CARMEN, Mexico, Aug. 24 (AP) — Rescue workers pulled at least 40 bodies out of the Gulf of Mexico Saturday after a ferry carrying a bus, several trucks and cars sank close to shore.

Spokesmen for the civil hospital and social security hospital said 40 bodies had been brought there. They said they expected the death toll to rise.

Dr. Rafael Palma, a spokesman for the social security hospital, said at least 26 people survived the accident and that four of them were still hospitalized.

He said the maximum capacity of the ferry is 150 people, but that officials did not know how many passengers were on the ferry at the time of the accident.

The barge-like ferry sank late Friday night as it traveled the 4 km stretch of open water between Carmen Island and Isla Iguada, on the mainland in Campeche state at the base of the Yucatan Peninsula.



PLENTY OF MOUTH: As this Seminole Indian alligator-tamer will tell you if you visit the Miami, Florida, game farm where he practices his dangerous profession. The alligator's jaw span could easily crush a man's middle. By pampering the creatures from birth and overfeeding them in adulthood, the park says it ensures that won't happen.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Ah well — there goes another great country. Down the drain. Lost to us and to "civilization". Poor old Surinam: Succumbed, and how tragically, to the dread disease of the military coup. A country I had no sooner discovered, and recognized as "great" than it was lost.

"Suri — what?" you say. "Great? Are you kidding?"

I am not, dear reader. My heart lies heavy within me. Surinam was great. At least according to my system of gradation. A great nation for me is not, as for the majority, one which is merely big and powerful, one which fills the papers and the airwaves with nasty noises.

Not the Soviet Union, and what do we hear from that quarter except what it has been doing to the Afghans, and what it might still do to the Poles? Not America, and what do we get from there but more or less the same: destabilizing smaller nations and aiding and abetting the Israelis as they go on and in their mad way.

Take away your missiles and industries and loud noises. They don't impress me in the least. The countries that impress me, that I think great, are the ones barely known about, barely mentioned in the papers (no news is good news, after all). It's the Liechtensteins of the world that call to me, that make me think happy thoughts, countries which promise that there is sanity somewhere still.

Liechtenstein I had always known about. But I fell for it immediately I heard that its defense budget totaled a reasonable, rational and thoroughly sufficient amount of \$ 100. And, sweeter still, the sum was spent annually on a fireworks display and not on any weapons of destruction.

But Liechtenstein was out-Liechtensteined for me when I discovered Surinam. This was no dinky little municipality babbly printing its stamps and offering "facilities" to the rich. This was a fully fledged member of the U.N., with a full blown population. And yet it managed to remain "great."

But all this is gone now. Welcome to the club, poor Surinam. Join the fallen brethren. Take your place in the (ugh!) real world.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awsat

Japan accepts snub

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (AFP) — Japan has accepted the passage of a disabled Soviet nuclear-powered submarine through Japanese territorial waters after assurances the vessel was not carrying nuclear weapons, government sources said Sunday.

The Echo-I submarine, towed by a tug and escorted by two other Soviet naval vessels, was seen 120 kms northwest of the Tokara Islands at noon Sunday, believed heading for the Soviet port of Vladivostok.

The Japanese government earlier lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Union after the submarine cut through Japan's 12-mile territorial waters off Okinawa Island, ignoring repeated Japanese warnings.

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